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NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 6th September 1957 :-

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
419	S.R.O. 2781, dated the 31st August, 1957.	Ministry of Finance.	Exemption of mechanical bird scarers, when imported, from so much of customs duty specified therein.
	S.R.O. 2782, dated the 31st August, 1957.	Ditto	Amendments made in the Customs Duties Drawback (Plastic Goods) Rules, 1954.
419-A	S.R.O. 2782-A, dated the 31st August, 1957.	Ministry of Home Affairs.	Amendment made in the notification No. S. R. O. 2717, dated the 23rd August 1957.
419-B	S.R.O. 2782-B, dated the 31st August, 1957.	Ministry of Finance	Grant of recognition to the Stock Exchange Bombay in respect of contracts in securities.
419-C	S.R.O. 2782-C, dated the 31st August, 1957.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Draft of certain amendments in the By-Laws of the Bombay Oilseeds and Oils Exchange Ltd., Bombay.
420	S.R.O. 2783, dated the 1st September, 1957.	Ministry of Transport and Communications.	Exemption from the requirements contained in section 25A of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, to every home-trade ship not being a home-trade ship.
	S.R.O. 2784, dated the 1st September, 1957.	Ditto	Amendments made in the Indian Merchant Shipping (Seamen's Employment Office, Bombay) Rules, 1954
421	S.R.O. 2785, dated the 1st September, 1957.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Fixation of the price of tea for the purpose of Item 5 in the Second Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
422	S.R.O. 2786, dated the 1st September, 1957.	Election Commission, India.	Removal of disqualification incurred by a person specified therein.
423	S.R.O. 2787, dated the 2nd September, 1957.	Ministry of Home Affairs.	Appointment of a Commission of inquiry for the purpose of making an inquiry into the firing by the police in New Delhi on 31st July 1957.
	S.R.O. 2788, dated the 2nd September, 1957.	Ditto	Direction for the application of provision of certain section of the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 to the Commission of Inquiry appointed by the order of the Govt. of India.
424	S.R.O. 2789, dated the 3rd September, 1957.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	Certification of a film to be of the description specified therein.
425	S.R.O. 2790, dated the 3rd September, 1957.	Ministry of Law.	Amendment made in the notification No. S. R. O. 1035, dated the 2nd June 1953.
425A	S.R.O. 2790-A, dated the 3rd September, 1957.	Election Commission, India.	Removal of disqualification incurred by a person specified therein.
	S.R.O. 2790-B, dated the 3rd September, 1957.	Ditto	Election Petition No. 132 of 1957.
426	S.R.O. 2791, dated the 2nd September, 1957.	Ditto.	Withdrawal of Election Petition No. 5 of 1957.
427	S.R.O. 2854, dated the 2nd September, 1957.	Ditto.	Election Petition No. 11 of 1955.
428	S.R.O. 2855, dated the 4th September, 1957.	Ministry of Food and Agriculture.	Amendment made in the Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1957.
429	S.R.O. 2856, dated the 5th September, 1957.	Ditto	Amendment made in the notification No. S. R. O. 1924 dated the 7th June 1957.

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
	S.R.O. 2857, dated the 5th September, 1957.	Ministry of Food and Agriculture	Amendment made in the notification No. S. R. O. 1925, dated the 7th June 1957.
430	S.R.O. 2858, dated the 6th September, 1957.	Ditto.	Direction for controlling the rise in prices and preventing the hoarding of rice and paddy in the States and Union territories specified therein.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

PART II—Section 3

Statutory Rules and Orders issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and Central Authorities (other than the Chief Commissioners)

ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA

New Delhi-2, the 31st July 1957

S.R.O. 2863.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 134 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in column 2 thereof, at the general elections held in 1957, has in accordance with decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (3) of the said rule, failed to lodge his account of election expenses in the manner required by law and has thereby incurred the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, Act 43 of 1951.

SCHEDULE

Name of contesting candidate.	Name of constituency.
1	2
Shri Bisheshwar Singh, Village Bargotia, P. O Bithuar, District Darbhanga.	Madhubani

[No. BR-P/58/57(69)/11750.]

S.R.O. 2864.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 134 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, the Election Commission hereby notifies the names of the persons shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been contesting candidates for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in the corresponding entries in column 2 thereof, at the general elections held in 1957, have in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (3) of the said rule, failed to lodge the account of election expenses in the manner required by law and have thereby incurred the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, Act 43 of 1951.

SCHEDULE

Names of contesting candidate	Name of constituency
1	2
Shri John David Maxwell, Hamilton Bazaray, 21-A, Mangovilla, Morhabadi, Ranchi.	Ranchi East
Shri J. C. Hayward, Jail Road, Ranchi.	Ranchi East

[No. BR-P/85/57(68)/5368.]

S.R.O. 2865.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 134 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, the Election Commission hereby notifies the names of the persons shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been contesting candidates for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in the corresponding entries in column 2 thereof, at the general elections held in 1957, have in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (3) of the said rule, failed to lodge any accounts of their election expenses and have thereby incurred the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, Act 43 of 1951.

SCHEDULE

Names of contesting candidates	Name of constituency
1	2
Shri Guman Singh, Haldia House, Gudha House, Jaipur.	Dausa
Shri Lallo Ram, Village Sikrai, Tehsil Dausa, Jaipur.	Dausa

[No. RN-P/283/57(59)/5380.]

S.R.O. 2866—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 134 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in column 2 thereof, at the general election held in 1957, has in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (3) of the said rule, failed to lodge his account of election expenses in the manner required by law and has thereby incurred the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, Act 43 of 1951.

SCHEDULE

Name of contesting candidate	Name of constituency
1	2
Shri Brij Mohan, Shri Brij Mohan Loyalka, P.O. Pilani, Rajasthan.	Jhunjhunu

[No. RN-P/280/57(60)/453.]

S.R.O. 2867.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 134 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, the Election Commission hereby notifies the names of the persons shown in column 1 of the Schedule below having been contesting candidates for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in the corresponding entries in column 2 thereof, at the general elections held in 1957, have in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (3) of the said rule, failed to lodge the account of election expenses in the manner required by law and have thereby incurred the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, Act 43 of 1951.

SCHEDULE

Names of contesting candidates	Name of constituency
1	2
Shri Bhaurao Dewaji Khobaragada, Ganj Ward No. 10, Chanda City.	Bhandara
Shri Sakharan Masaji Meshram, Ward No. 34, Block No. 2, Nagpur City.	Bhandara

[No. BY-P/139/57(64)/367.]

S.R.O. 2868.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 134 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in column 2 thereof, at the general elections held in 1957, has in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (3) of the said rule, failed to lodge his account of election expenses within the time and in the manner required by law and has thereby incurred the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, Act 43 of 1951.

SCHEDULE

Name of contesting candidate	Name of constituency
1	2
Shri Tularam Chandrabhan Sakhar, c, Ward No. 36, Nagpur City.	Bhandara

[No. BY-P/139/57(65)/366.]

S.R.O. 2869.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 134 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, the Election Commission hereby notifies the names of the persons shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been contesting candidates for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in the corresponding entries in column 2 thereof, at the general elections held in 1957, have in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (3) of the said rule, failed to lodge any accounts of their election expenses and have thereby incurred the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, Act 43 of 1951.

SCHEDULE

Names of contesting candidates	Name of constituency
1	2
Shri Mohita Surajratan Sheoratan, Padma Mansion, Narain Dabolkar Road, Bombay.	Pali
Shri Loyalka Chiranjilal Ramchandra, Loyalka Niwas, Dadiseth Road, Bombay.	Pali

[No. RN-P/292/57(61)/1167.]

S.R.O. 2870.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 134 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in column 2 thereof, at the general elections held in 1957, has in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (3) of the said rule, failed to lodge his account of election expenses within the time required by law and has thereby incurred the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951)

SCHEDULE

Name of contesting candidate	Name of constituency
1	2
Shri Raghuvendra Dutt, Village & P. O. Bachhrawan, District Rae Bareli.	Rae Bareli.

[No. UP-P/360/57(62)/1227.]

S.R.O. 2871.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 134 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in column 2 thereof, at the general elections held in 1957, has in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (3) of the said rule, failed to lodge his account of election expenses within the time required by law and has thereby incurred the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, Act 43 of 1951.

SCHEDULE

Name of contesting candidate	Name of constituency
1	2
Shri Rajkishore Singh, Aurangabad, District Gaya	Kathar.

[No. BR-P/64/57(70)/1219.]

S.R.O. 2872.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 134 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in column 2 thereof, at the general elections held in 1957, has in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (3) of the said rule, failed to lodge any account of his election expenses and has thereby incurred the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, (XLIII of 1951).

SCHEDULE

Name of contesting candidate	Name of constituency
1	2
Shri Bhudev Singh, Daleepgarh, Nagina, (Bijnor)	Bijnor

[No. UP-P/308/57(63)/1214.]

S.R.O. 2873.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 134 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in column 2 thereof, at the general elections held in 1957, has in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (3) of the said rule, failed to lodge his account of election expenses within the time required by law and has thereby incurred the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, Act 43 of 1951.

SCHEDULE

Name of Contesting Candidate	Name of constituency
I	2
Shri Radheyamohan Prasad, Mohalla Maranpur, Nayatoli, Gaya	Gaya

[No. BR-P/80/57(66)/1162.]

S.R.O. 2874.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 134 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, the Election Commission hereby notifies the names of the persons shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been contesting candidates for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in the corresponding entries in column 2 thereof, at the general elections held in 1957, have in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (3) of the said rule, failed to lodge any accounts of their election expenses and have thereby incurred the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, Act 43 of 1951.

SCHEDULE

Name of Contesting Candidates	Name of constituency
I	2
Shri Kumar Fatch Singh, White House, Gaya	Gaya.
Shri Gauri Shanker Sinha, Village Baikatpur, P. O. Kabar, Gaya	Gaya.

[No. BR-P/80/57(67) 1158.]

New Delhi. the 26th August 1957

S.R.O. 2875.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 134 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in column 2 thereof, at the general elections held in 1957, has in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (3) of the said rule, failed to lodge his account of election expenses within the time and has thereby incurred the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, Act 43 of 1951.

SCHEDULE

Name of contesting candidate	Name of constituency
I	2
Shri Suryya Kumar Chakraverty, Village Hare Khali, P.O. Gopalchak, District Midnapur.	Tamluk.

[No. WB/384/57/1303.]

S.R.O. 2876.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 134 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, the Election Commission hereby notifies the names of the persons shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been contesting candidates for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in the corresponding entries in column 2 thereof, at the general elections held in 1957, have in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (3) of the said rule, failed to lodge their account of election expenses in the manner required by law and have thereby incurred the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, Act 43 of 1951.

SCHEDULE

Name of contesting candidates	Name of constituency
I	2
Shri Amiya Krishna Khan, 79 A, Resh Bhai Avenue, Calcutta-26,	Midnapur.
Shri Charu Chandra Besra, Village Ramchandrapur, P.O. Chichra, Distt. Midnapur.	Midnapur.

[No. WB/382/57/1281.]

S.R.O. 2877.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 134 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in column 2 thereof, at the general elections held in 1957, has in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (3) of the said rule, failed to lodge his account of election expenses within the time required by law and has thereby incurred the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, Act 43 of 1951.

SCHEDULE

Name of Contesting Candidate.	Name of constituency.
I	2
Shri Shivadhin Tiwari Akaltara, (Bilaspur)	Janjgir.

[No. MP-P/187/57(78)/1372.]

S.R.O. 2878.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 134 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in column 2 thereof, at the general elections held in 1957, has in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (3) of the said rule, failed to lodge his account of election expenses in the manner required by law and has thereby incurred the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, Act 43 of 1951.

SCHEDULE

Name of Contestig Candidate	Name of constituency.
I	2
Shri Bharati Haripada, 28/3, Hatabar Paul Road, Howrah.	Howrah.

[No. WB-P/379/57(72)/1362.]

S.R.O. 2879.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 134 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, the Election Commission hereby notifies the names of the persons shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been contesting candidates for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in the corresponding entries in column 2 thereof, at the general elections held in 1957, have in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (3) of the said rule, failed to lodge any accounts of their election expenses and have thereby incurred the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, Act 43 of 1951.

SCHEDULE

Names of contesting candidates	Name of constituency
1	2
Shri Achhelal Singh, Village Tikari, P. O. Sohagi.	Rewa.
Shri Bhola Nath Satna Ward No 4 House No 143, Satna	Rewa.

[No. MP-P/190/57(77)/1404]

New Delhi-2, the 1st September 1957

S.R.O. 2880.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 134 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in column 2 thereof, at the general elections held in 1957, has in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (3) of the said rule, failed to lodge his account of election expenses within the time and in the manner required by law and has thereby incurred the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, Act 43 of 1951.

SCHEDULE

Name of Contesting Candidate	Name of constituency
1	2
Shri Suraj Nath Pande 160/C, Chittaranjan Avenue Calcutta-7	Bilaspur

[No. MP/61/188/57/11847.]

S.R.O. 2881.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 134 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in column 2 thereof, at the general elections held in 1957, has in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (3) of the said rule, failed to lodge his account of election expenses in the manner required by law and has thereby incurred the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, Act 43 of 1951.

SCHEDULE

Name of Contesting Candidate	Name of constituency
1	2
Shri Ram Lal Bao, Mungeli, Bilaspur	Bilaspur

[No. MP/61/188/57/11848.]

New Delhi, the 5th September 1957

S.R.O. 2882.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 13A of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the Election Commission in consultation with the Government of Mysore, hereby nominates Shri R. Sanjeevalu, Deputy Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Law Department, as the Chief Electoral Officer for that State with effect from the 7th July, 1957, until further orders.

The Commission's notification No. 154/8/57, dated the 31st July, 1957 is hereby cancelled.

[No. 154/8/57.]

By order,

A. KRISHNASWAMY AIYANGAR, Secy.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi-2, the 7th September 1957

S.R.O. 2883.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Passport Act, 1920 (34 of 1920), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the Indian Passport Rules, 1950, namely—

In rule 5 of the said Rules—

(1) In clause (iv), for the words "other than Pakistan", the words "other than Pakistan and Nepal" shall be substituted; and

(2) After clause (iv-A), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(iv-B) that when issued by or on behalf of the Government of Nepal, it shall be specifically valid for entry into India or shall have been specifically endorsed by a competent authority as valid for entry into India".

[No. 6/65/57-F1.]

FATEH SINGH, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi-2, the 10th September 1957

S.R.O. 2884.—In pursuance of sub-rule (1), and the first proviso to sub-rule (2), of rule 4 of the Indian Administrative Service (Cadre) Rules, 1954, the Central Government, in consultation with the Government of Mysore, hereby makes the following amendment in the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations, 1955, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said Regulations, in the entries relating to Mysore, for the entry "Commissioner for Settlement and Religious and Charitable endowments1" under the head "other senior duty posts", the following entries shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st November, 1956, namely:

"Commissioner for Settlement.....1;

... Commissioner for Religious and Charitable Endowments1".

[No. 13/44/57-AIS(III).]

P. PRABHAKAR RAO, Dy. Secy.

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi, the 7th September 1957

S.R.O. 2885.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 3 of the Rajya Sabha Secretariat (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1957, the Chairman, after consultation with the Ministry of Finance, hereby makes

the following amendments in the First Schedule to those Rules with effect from the 1st June, 1957, namely:—

In the First Schedule to the said Rules, in the third column showing the No. of permanent posts sanctioned under the heading "CLASS II NON-GAZETTED"—

- (i) against item "12. Reporters (Hindi)" for the figure "3" the figure "4" shall be substituted;
- (ii) against item "14. Assistants" for the figures "24" the figures "32" shall be substituted; and
- (iii) against item "19. Stenographers" for the figure "2" the figure "3" shall be substituted.

[No. F.17(i)/57-Ests.]

S.R.O. 2886.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 3 of the Rajya Sabha Secretariat (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1957, the Chairman hereby makes the following amendments in the First Schedule to those Rules with effect from the 1st June, 1957, namely:—

In the First Schedule to the said Rules, in the third column showing the No. of permanent posts sanctioned:—

(a) under the heading "CLASS III"—

- (i) against item "20. Translators" for the figure "8" the figures "13" shall be substituted;
- (ii) against item "21. Lower Division Clerks" for the figures "39" the figures "50" shall be substituted;
- (iii) against item "22. Proof Readers" for the figure "7" the figure "9" shall be substituted;
- (iv) against item "23. Copy Holders" for the figure "7" the figure "9" shall be substituted; and
- (v) against item "29. Gestetner Operators" for the figure "2" the figure "3" shall be substituted;

(b) under the heading "CLASS IV"—

- (i) against item "31. Daftries" for the figure "9" the figures "12" shall be substituted; and
- (ii) against item "33. Peons" for the figures "26" the figures "33" shall be substituted.

[No. F.17(i)/57-Ests.]

S. N. MUKERJEE, Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi-2, the 3rd September 1957

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

For the year July 1, 1956—June 30, 1957

S.R.O. 2887.—In accordance with Section 53(2) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Central Board of Directors submits to the Government of India the annual report on the working and accounts of the Bank for the year ended June 30th, 1957.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ECONOMY

2. *General.*—During the year under review, the Indian economy exhibited signs of the growing strain imposed by a high rate of investment which was partly deficit financed. Evidence of this strain was reflected in the continued rise of commodity prices and costs of living, in monetary stringency and a rapid decline in foreign exchange reserves. The rise in prices and financial stringency

had characterised the economy last year too, but the balance of payments deficit, which has latterly assumed serious proportions made its appearance only in April 1956. Agricultural production rose during the year and industrial production also maintained its uptrend, but the increase in output fell short of the growth of demand initiated largely by the continued rise in Government expenditure, mainly on development. A wide range of corrective measures which included additional taxation, a restrictive import policy except as regards foodgrains and general as well as selective credit controls was adopted by Government and the Reserve Bank, to deal with the situation.

3. *Trends in Production.*—Agricultural production in 1955-56 was slightly lower than that in the previous year, due mainly to a fall of 1.6 million tons in the output of foodgrains, viz., from 66.6 million tons in 1954-55 to 65.0 million tons. In 1956-57 output of foodgrains is estimated to have been 3.6 million tons higher than in 1955-56; total agricultural production during the year is also placed about 6 per cent. higher than in 1955-56.

4. The original targets of agricultural production in the Second Plan were raised during the year to provide for the larger estimated increase in demand in consequence of rising incomes, besides making possible a surplus for exports. The revised targets postulate an increase of about 28 per cent. in agricultural production as a whole and of about 25 per cent. in the case of foodgrains by the end of the Second Five Year Plan. In the light of the rise in foodgrains prices that has occurred in the last two years, the achievement of these targets appears to be a paramount necessity for the general success of the Plan.

5. The rising trend of industrial production was well maintained during 1956. The average index of industrial production (revised), with 1951 as base year, rose from 122.1 in 1955 to 133.0 in 1956, representing a rise of about 9 per cent. The average of the index for January—April 1957, at 141.9, was also about 9 per cent. higher than the average for the same period of 1956. The general indications are that the overall level of industrial output would maintain the rising trend shown so far.

6. National income in 1955-56, the latest year for which preliminary estimates are available, recorded a very small rise, from Rs. 10,280 crores (in terms of 1948-49 prices) in 1954-55 to Rs. 10,420 crores in 1955-56 or 1.4 per cent. only. National income in 1956-57 should record a much larger rise than in 1955-56 owing to the rise in agricultural output and the continued rise in industrial output.

7. *Rising Prices.*—The price situation has continued to cause concern. The general index of wholesale prices (base: 1952-53=100) rose further by 8.3 per cent. between June 1956 and June 1957, on top of a rise of 13.8 per cent. in 1955-56. The average index for 1956-57 was higher than in 1955-56 by 12 per cent.

8. The rise in prices was shared by all the major groups but was particularly marked in 'food articles' (10.4 per cent.) and 'industrial raw materials' (7.4 per cent.); among other groups, prices of 'manufactures' rose by 5 per cent. during the year under review. The rise in prices during the year has been only somewhat smaller than in the previous year. The continued price uptrend is attributable to the rising impact on demand of the incomes generated by the heavy investment under the Plan and the relative shortfall in agricultural production, particularly of coarse grains, 1955-56. The situation was partly aggravated by an increased tendency to hold foodgrains partly with the help of bank credit and also made possible by the improved position of producers as a result of the continuous uptrend in prices since mid-June 1955. The probable pressure of demand for foodgrains across the borders of India may also have contributed to the rise in prices.

9. The short-term measures which Government took to curb the rise in prices included arrangements for imports of wheat and rice, in particular through agreement with the U.S. Government under Public Law 480 and opening of a net-work of fair price shops for distribution of foodgrains. The Essential Commodities Act which was amended towards the close of the year, empowers Government to requisition foodgrain stocks at the average market price of the preceding three months. The Act has been made applicable to 12 States and 3 Union Territories in respect of purchase of rice and paddy. Three wheat zones in the north and a rice zone in the south have been formed and restrictions have been imposed on movements of these cereals into and from the zones. This measure should help to alleviate the problem of local shortages.

Credit restriction measures were also employed by the Reserve Bank to deal with the situation. The only long-term solution to the problem, however, is increase in output accompanied by appropriate fiscal and monetary policies.

10. The rise in the All-India working class consumer price index number during the year was relatively small as compared to the rise in commodity prices of over 8 per cent. during the year; the index (with 1949 as base year) rose from 106 in June 1956 to 110 in November but declined again to 107 in January 1957 and remained unchanged in the next three months; it rose to 109 in May. The All-India annual average for the financial year 1956-57, however, was 11 per cent. higher than in 1955-56. In recent months there have been rather widespread wage claims and there are signs of industrial unrest. It is of the utmost importance that the cost of living and with it the cost of production should be held and a spiralling movement in prices avoided. This calls for restraint and discipline in all sectors of the economy and on the part of all sections of the community.

11. *Money Supply and Bank Credit.*—The expansionary forces in the economy were operative in the monetary and banking spheres. As in the preceding year, there was a substantial increase in money supply with the public, though the magnitude of increase was smaller, being Rs. 153 crores, or 7.0 per cent., as compared to Rs. 212 crores, or 10.7 per cent. in 1955-56. The large deficit in the balance of payments considerably neutralised the expansionist effect of a larger volume of deficit financing by Government and of bank credit. It is interesting that the share of currency in the money supply expansion during 1956-57 was much smaller relatively to the preceding year, having fallen from 75.8 to 38.9 per cent. As regards the seasonal pattern, money supply in the slack season (May–October 1956) recorded a contraction of Rs. 105 crores, largely due to the balance of payments deficit. In the busy season (November 1956–April 1957), money supply expanded by almost as much as in the 1955-56 busy season—Rs. 244 crores as compared to Rs. 250 crores.

12. The broadening of demand for bank credit to cater to the needs of development generally was reflected in the expansion of scheduled bank credit, excluding inter-bank transactions, by Rs. 164 crores over the year (July 1956–June 1957) as compared to Rs. 142 crores in the preceding year. The substantial rise in imports was undoubtedly an important factor in the sharp rise in bank credit. Even during the slack season (May–October 1956) bank credit recorded a small net rise. The rise in the deposit resources of the scheduled banks at Rs. 178 crores was, however, much larger than in 1955-56 (Rs. 101 crores), the increase being largely connected with the import of U.S. surplus agricultural commodities under Public Law 480. Though, unlike in 1955-56, the expansion of deposits was as large as the rise in bank credit, in view of the already over-extended position of banks at the beginning of the year, the pressure on the liquidity of banks and monetary stringency in general were intensified. Money rates were generally higher than in 1955-56. The call money rate in Bombay, for instance, fluctuated within a very narrow range of 3–3½ per cent. as compared to 1½–3½ per cent. in the preceding year. Till March, the gap in liquid resources of scheduled banks was filled, as in the past, mainly by borrowing from the Reserve Bank, the outstandings of which touched a peak of Rs. 103 crores at the end of that month. The average of the outstanding borrowings for the year at Rs. 68 crores was more than twice the figure for 1955-56; during the slack season too borrowing remained high. In addition, the scheduled banks reduced their gilt-edged portfolio during the year (July 1956 to June 1957) by Rs. 15 crores; cash resources on the other hand recorded a rise of Rs. 28 crores, the cash ratio going up by 1 point to 9.7 per cent.

13. *Finances of Government.*—The rising tempo of outlay under the Second Plan, which in 1956-57 is estimated to have been Rs. 761 crores as compared to a little over Rs. 600 crores in 1955-56, is reflected in the increasing overall budgetary deficits of the Central and State Governments. The 1956-57 deficit of the Centre and States together at about Rs. 250 crores would appear to have been about Rs. 100 crores higher than in 1955-56. The deficit for 1957-58 of the Central Government alone is estimated at Rs. 280 crores after taking into account the receipts from the new tax proposals. The States have also budgeted for deficits of Rs. 86 crores on revenue account. The overall budget deficit in 1957-58 would thus be significantly larger than in 1956-57, this being a consequence of the rise in Plan outlay from Rs. 761 crores to over Rs. 900 crores.

14. Government borrowings from the market during 1956-57 were noteworthy for the re-orientation of borrowing technique by the Centre and the entry of as many as 15 States in the market, three of the States issuing loans for the

first time. As mentioned in the last Report, the Central Government issued, during the year under review, three loans of differing terms and maturities for an aggregate amount of Rs. 150 crores against which the 3 per cent. Victory Loan 1957 was offered for conversion. Against the total of Rs. 150 crores fixed for the three loans together, the total amount subscribed amounted to Rs. 157.7 crores of which cash subscriptions accounted for Rs. 77.2 crores. Fifteen States issued 12-year (14 in the case of Bombay) loans at 4 per cent., for a total of Rs. 64 crores, the issue prices ranging from Rs. 99.25 to Rs. 100. The loans were over-subscribed by Rs. 10 crores.

15. The total net borrowing of the Centre and States, exclusive of conversions and cash payments of maturing loans, amounted to Rs. 141 crores during 1956-57, as compared to Rs. 82 crores in 1955-56. It should, however, be noted that the actual absorption of Government securities in 1956-57 by the public, excluding the Reserve Bank, was much smaller than what the above figures indicate, particularly if account is taken of the purchases which the Reserve Bank and the State Governments had to make following the selling pressure which developed during the year. The budget estimates of the Central Government for 1957-58 place net receipts at Rs. 68 crores. The attainment of the target of Rs. 700 crores for public loans in the Second Plan period would, in this context, require a great effort on the part of all concerned.

16. Net receipts from small savings, which will have a significant role to play in maximising the contributions of non-institutional investors to the resources for the Plan, recorded a slight decline of about Rs. 5 crores as compared to the actual collections of Rs. 67 crores in 1955-56. The target for small savings under the Second Plan, at Rs. 500 crores, is substantially higher than in the First Plan. New arrangements have been made, in the light of the discussions which the Union Finance Minister and the Governor of the Reserve Bank had with the State Finance Ministers, to increase the share of the State Governments in the collection of small savings in lieu of market borrowing by the States. The enhancement of rates of interest, effective from June 1, 1957, on small savings by 1-3 per cent., is part of the concerted programme to step up net receipts from this source. The 12-Year National Plan Savings Certificates, for instance, carry a tax-free yield of 4.25 per cent. compound interest as compared to 3.44 per cent. on previous 12-year certificates. Equally important, for the success of the small savings schemes, is the streamlining of the organisational as well as the publicity arrangements. The Central Government is giving urgent attention to this aspect of the matter as well, and the co-operation of the State Governments is being enlisted, especially since they have now an important stake in small savings. With the wider diffusion of incomes in the community, attainment of the higher savings target should be feasible, provided the States as well as the Central Government organise a vigorous savings drive.

17. *Capital Markets.*—The Indian capital market felt the impact of the increase in the rate of investment in the private sector and the various taxation and credit measures taken by Government and the Bank. Like the money market, the capital market too was characterised by stringency under the pressure of demand for funds, despite a significant increase in the supply. From the analysis of data regarding over 700 joint-stock companies for 1955-56—which is the most recent data available—and the increase in imports and in bank credit, it is clear that the rate of investment has been rising. Thus, net fixed assets formation in respect of the above companies rose from 10.1 per cent. in 1954-55 to 14.3 per cent. in 1955-56. It is likely to have been higher still in 1956-57.

18. Strain was particularly noticeable in the share market. The more or less continuous uptrend in share prices noticed since September 1953 was reversed during the year under review with share prices recording a decline of 18 per cent. as against a net rise of 10 per cent. last year. The Reserve Bank's index of variable dividend securities (base year 1949-50), after moving up from 125.1 in June 1956 to 127.4 in August dropped subsequently to 101.3 on June 15th, 1957, after which there was a small recovery to 103.8 by the end of the year. The fall in share prices reflects in the main the adjustment of share prices to a higher yield basis in the context of prevailing financial stringency and the rise in money rates as well as the impact of disinflationary measures on the monetary and fiscal front. The downtrend which commenced since the end of August 1956, following the raising of the excise duty on cloth, was accelerated by the tax proposals successively presented in the budgets of November 1956 and May 1957. Recently, however, the post-budget declines were made good partly on account of the assurances of the Finance Minister that Government had no desire to restrict private enterprise. The support extended to selected equities by the Life Insurance Corporation also aided recovery towards the close of the year.

19. The gilt-edged market showed some weakness during the year under review, in contrast to its buoyancy in the preceding two years. The Reserve Bank of India index for Government of India securities recorded a decline for the year from 91.1 to 89.2. The larger volume of borrowings by the Centre and the States and the prevailing monetary stringency were mainly responsible for the weak tone of the gilt-edged market, particularly the State loans issued in September 1956. The latter came in for considerable selling pressure from weak holders. At the end of November 1956 all the new State loans were quoting below their issue prices and the 3 per cent. Conversion Loan dropped to Rs. 73 on November 30. At this stage, the Reserve Bank started extending support to the market; the State Governments were also requested to support their issues. The official support coupled with selective buying by non-bank institutional investors imparted a measure of steadiness during January and February which was well maintained till about the middle of May. The effect of the rise in Bank rate to 4 per cent. (effective May 16) on the gilt-edged market was, by and large, small mainly as a result of the support accorded by the Reserve Bank. After the announcement of the rise in the Bank rate, the medium and long-dated issues came in for some selling pressure, but the losses were subsequently made good. During June, barring the short-dated loans which were steady, most of the other issues showed slight declines. In the result, there has been a firming up of gilt-edged yields, of the order of 0.25 per cent.

20. Activity in the new issue market, however, appeared to have gathered further momentum during the year under review. According to available data, the volume of the relatively big new issues recorded a significant increase from about Rs. 25 crores in the previous year to about Rs. 40 crores, with ordinary shares accounting for about four-fifths. The sanctions under the Capital Issues Control were also appreciably higher than in the preceding year. It is not improbable that the various tax measures and import cuts may slow down the activity in the new issue market, but this may not be unwelcome for the present in view of the strains on the economy.

21. *Balance of Payments.*—The high and continuing deficit in the balance of payments has been the most conspicuous feature of the economy during the year under review. Sterling assets of the Bank declined over the year by Rs. 227 crores to Rs. 457 crores. In addition, the country obtained a credit of Rs. 95 crores from the I.M.F. and grants and loans amounting to Rs. 82 crores (during the nine-month period July 1956—March 1957) mainly under the Indo-American Technical Co-operation Programme and under P.L. 480. Detailed information on the country's balance of payments transactions is available so far only for the first nine months of the Bank's accounting year 1956-57, viz., July 1956 to March 1957. During this period, India's over-all balance of payments showed a deficit on current account of Rs. 248 crores, being the result of the deficit of Rs. 363 crores on visible trade and a surplus of Rs. 115 crores on invisible account (including governmental grants). For the last quarter of the year (April—June 1957) the deficit appears to have increased partly as a result of the seasonal decline in exports. Region-wise, the deficit was distributed over all the principal areas but its incidence was heaviest in transactions with the O.E.E.C. countries.

22. The deficit was largely the result of an unprecedentedly high level of imports (amounting to Rs. 846 crores in the nine months July—March) by both the public and private sectors. Among the factors which contributed to this high rate of imports may be mentioned the accelerated rate of development activity in the public and private sectors and the high level of industrial production, together with the need to import large quantities of foodgrains. There had apparently been some under-estimation of the import requirements of the Second Plan. The value of exports remained practically unchanged, there being a decline of Rs. 4 crores to Rs. 483.5 crores during the nine months July—March 1957. The level of exports was largely sustained by the record exports of tea partly for stock-piling purposes, consequent to the Suez hostilities, while exports of a number of commodities, particularly in the raw materials group, declined indicating higher domestic consumption.

23. Since the beginning of 1957 a number of measures have been taken to halt the drain on foreign exchange reserves. Among these may be mentioned the ban on the incurring of new foreign exchange commitments in the private and public sectors on any uncommitted project, reduction of import quotas, withdrawal of the basic allowance of foreign exchange for purposes of travel abroad for pleasure and further restrictions in respect of foreign travel for business, education and health. However, in order to facilitate financing of imports of essential capital goods during the period of exchange restrictions, the policy for the import of capital goods under deferred payment arrangements was initiated in January 1957.

24. An Export Promotion Committee has been appointed to make recommendations for the stepping up of exports. Recently Government also set up a Foreign Trade Board to co-ordinate export promotion policies. While spectacular results cannot be achieved in the short run, greater freedom of exports is necessary in respect of commodities which might even be regarded as essential for internal consumption. With a large economic plan, austerity is called for on a wide front and the promotion of exports at some sacrifice of domestic consumption is one of the ways of implementing it.

25. *Monetary and Credit Policy.*—The Report for last year had emphasised the need for a careful and continuous assessment of the current economic situation with a view to making appropriate adjustments in the pace and pattern of planned development and in fiscal and monetary policies from time to time. The year under review witnessed further adaptation of the Bank's policies to the changing economic context, which has been described above. The Bank's recent policy may be described broadly as one of controlled expansion. While the need for expansion of credit and money supply commensurate with the rapid development and diversification of the economy is fully recognised by the Bank, an excessive expansion of money supply would be inflationary and would ultimately jeopardise the financial stability of the economy. In the prevailing situation, with considerable inflationary potential, the direction of credit policy should be one of general restraint without jeopardy to the functioning and progress of essential productive sectors of the economy. Financial stringency is a common characteristic of a phase of economic boom when investment tends to outrun savings. In an economy like ours, which has embarked on development, the boom phase tends to be continuous and the attendant financial stringency may, therefore, tend to be more than temporary. The stringency reflects essentially a sharp rise in the demand for credit, arising from a high rate of investment and consumption rather than a decrease in the supply of money or credit. In fact, as mentioned earlier, money supply and bank credit have expanded at an unprecedented rate during the last three years or so.

26. The Bank sought to achieve the objective of controlled expansion on the one hand, through some raising of the cost of credit together with selective credit controls and, on the other, through temporary liberalisation of the bill market scheme and revision of the open market operations policy. The minimum amount that can be borrowed at a time under the bill market scheme was further reduced, effective February 22nd, 1957 from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs. The average of the outstanding loans for the year under the bill market scheme recorded a substantial rise from Rs. 21 crores in 1955-56 to Rs. 49 crores. Further, towards the close of October 1956, the Bank modified its policy of open market operations. It may be recalled that in November 1951, simultaneously with the raising of Bank rate, the Bank had announced that, save in exceptional cases, the Bank would not buy Government securities to meet the seasonal requirements of banks. However, the Bank began to extend discriminating support to the market from November 1956, the net purchase by the year-end amounting to about Rs. 30 crores.

27. In regard to measures of credit restraint, the Bank used, during the year under review, both general and selective controls, the latter for the first time on a systematic and significant scale. During the first half of the year, credit policy was mainly one of flexible selective control, which, while meeting the genuine credit requirements of trade and industry, was directed against the use of credit for assisting speculative activity in certain commodities. In the second half of the year, this policy was reinforced by the application of a measure of general control through a rise in the Bank's lending rates. Reference was made in the previous year's Report to the raising of the Bank's lending rate against usance bills [under section 17(4)(c)] from 3 to 3½ per cent. and the withdrawal of the concession in respect of stamp duty, effective March 1st, 1956. This rate was further raised to 3½ per cent. on November 21st, 1956. Consequent upon the raising of the stamp duty on usance bills,—which is fixed by Government on the recommendation of the Bank—the effective cost of borrowing under the bill market scheme was raised from 3½ per cent. to 4 per cent., with effect from February 1st, 1957. Simultaneously, with a view to avoiding discrimination against borrowing under the bill market scheme, the Bank raised its lending rate against Government and other approved securities [under Section 17(4)(a)], from 3½ to 4 per cent. Subsequently, effective May 16th, 1957, the Bank also raised the Bank rate, i.e., the rate at which it is prepared to buy or rediscount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase under the Act, from 3½ to 4 per cent. With the simultaneous lowering by Government of stamp duty on usance bills to one-fifth of 1 per cent., the

effective rate for borrowing under the bill market scheme has been 4-1/5 per cent. The raising of the various lending rates of the Bank was mainly by way of realignment with the trend of money market rates and also directed to making the structure of lending rates of the Bank internally more coherent. Failure to adjust the rates would have put an unhealthy premium on borrowing from the Bank and contributed to intensification of inflationary pressures.

28. The manner in which the increase in the Bank's lending rate pattern was brought about—partly through a rise in the basic rate and partly through enhancement of the stamp duty—was designed primarily to minimise disturbance to the money and gilt-edged markets. For this reason, among others, the Bank rate was not raised till mid-May 1957.

29. The Reserve Bank's use of selective credit controls through directives to commercial banks with regard to advances against grains, cloth, etc., was throughout characterised by flexibility, in keeping with the changing market conditions. The imposition and withdrawal of these directives was dictated by the need to restrain speculative credit demands while meeting genuine credit requirements. The Bank had first issued a directive on May 17th, 1956 making it obligatory for all scheduled and two State-associated non-scheduled banks to restrict generally their advances against paddy and rice and to raise their existing margins by 10 per cent., when the abnormal expansion of advances against these commodities together with a rise in their prices indicated that bank credit was being utilised for withholding stocks from the market. Subsequently, on September 13th, 1956, the Bank extended these restrictions to other foodgrains and pulses when similar tendencies to speculative withholding of stocks were observable. A similar directive was issued on September 13th, 1956 in respect of advances against cotton textiles which remained in force till February 1st, 1957. Subsequently, in order to facilitate financing of the movement of the new crop, the Bank withdrew its restrictions on advances against paddy and rice on November 14th, 1956. The restrictions on paddy and rice were, however, re-imposed on February 9th, 1957 to forestall excessive expansion of bank credit against these commodities. Further, in April 1957, the Bank exhorted the scheduled banks to desist from making advances against shares to parties seeking to acquire a controlling interest in industrial enterprises by cornering shares. Again, on June 7th, 1957, in view of the persistent rise in bank advances against foodgrains, the Bank issued a directive, designed not only to curb bank finance for speculative holding of stocks but also to bring down substantially the level of advances against these commodities.

30. In a letter which the Governor of the Bank addressed to all scheduled and three State-associated non-scheduled banks on June 29th, 1957 attention was drawn to certain aspects of the current monetary situation arising from the large-scale expansion of bank credit and their co-operation was sought in achieving a positive reduction in the level of bank credit without diminishing assistance to the essential sectors of the economy. The banks were also asked to take steps to reduce their systematic and continued reliance on the Reserve Bank, as a situation might arise calling for a review of the present arrangements regarding assistance from the Reserve Bank. The letter has been interpreted in banking circles as marking a transition from a policy of cautious lending to one of positive and constructive restraint.

31. *The Prospect.*—During the last year it was noticed that the Indian economy, which had enjoyed comparative stability with a fair rate of development under the First Five Year Plan, was already subject to some strain. During the year under report the strain grew more severe and the internal price equilibrium as well as the external payments balance were disturbed, the latter rather seriously. The basic trends referred to above have been reflected in the rapid expansion of bank credit and money supply. The pace of monetary expansion—large in itself—would have been larger without the heavy balance of payments deficit that has been experienced in the last year; this latter is a measure of the extent to which resources from abroad have contributed to the increased investment at home. The extent to which foreign exchange reserves can continue to fill the gap is bound to diminish drastically hereafter. The contractionary effect on money-supply of a foreign exchange deficit or its contribution to resources for development will not, therefore, be available in the same degree as it has in the last year or so. This gives a clue to the evolution of appropriate monetary and credit policies. These have to be directed to ensuring that the expansion of money and credit does not take place at a rate disproportionate to the capacity of the community to mobilise real resources for development.

32. The current phase of financial stringency does not reflect absolute shortage of money but expanded demand for it. A basic solution to the problem of stringency is to be sought in increase in savings so as to effect a better balance between the demand for funds (for investment) and their supply (through savings). The present rates of interest reflect the high demand for credit relatively to supply and also act to restrain this high demand to some extent and consequently the increase in money supply, the rise in prices and growth of inflation. Financial stringency thus acts as a defence against inflation. It has to be recognised however that tight money policy by itself cannot cure a significant disparity between investment and savings.

33. The problem of resources is two-fold: that of domestic or internal resources and foreign or external resources required for the foreign exchange content of development and other expenditures, in the public and private sectors. To an important degree, the two aspects of the problem are interrelated. A rise in consumption at home involves a rise in consumption both of domestically produced goods, and also to some extent, of imported articles and thereby entails a draft on foreign resources both ways, actual (*viz.*, expended on imports for consumption) as well as potential (not earned, owing to consumption at home of exportable commodities). But more important than this is the effect of domestic policy on the "climate" of foreign investment. Although in view of the various developments that have taken place since the second Plan was adopted, the precise deficit in external resources is not known, indications are that it has become significantly larger. The Second Five Year Plan, as it was originally formulated, involved heavy reliance on external assistance. Developments in the very initial period of the Plan point clearly to the need for even more of such assistance. As against this, the outlook on the availability of such finance is yet not clear. It is, therefore, clearly desirable to keep the investment in the economy in the immediate future within the limits of domestic and external resources in sight. It would also be necessary to exercise some restraint on the growth of consumption. Every effort must be made to get the maximum results from the actual investments undertaken. And, the plan targets for both the public and the private sectors need to be rigorously and urgently reviewed. It is these adjustments in programmes, public and private, and the detailed formulation of fiscal, monetary and credit policies directed to maximising the resources available for investment that constitute the immediate tasks ahead.

BANKING LEGISLATION

34. During the year under review important amendments to the Reserve Bank of India Act and the Banking Companies Act were enacted, among other things, with a view to abolishing the provision regarding a proportional currency reserve and providing for additional powers of credit regulation.

35. *The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 1956.*—The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 1956, to which a reference was made in last year's Report, came into force from October 6th, 1956. It amended the currency reserve provisions with a view to removing the requirement of maintaining a reserve in terms of a proportion of the note circulation so as to enable the expanding currency requirements of the economy to be met and, secondly, gave the Reserve Bank power to vary the cash reserves, which scheduled banks have to maintain with it. The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 1957, enables the Bank to contribute to the capital of financial institutions which may be set up to provide medium term loan assistance to industries. This will facilitate, in particular, the Bank's participation in the setting up of a Refinance Corporation. In terms of another amendment, the Refinance Corporation would be eligible to avail itself of loans from the Bank against Government Securities for periods not exceeding 90 days. The Act also extinguished the liability of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank in respect of the unencashed high denomination notes demonetised in terms of the High Denomination Bank Notes (Demonetisation) Ordinance, 1948. Further, Section 42 of the principal Act has been amended so as to empower the Bank to direct the inclusion in the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, of an institution notified by the Central Government for the purposes of that Section.

36. *The Banking Companies (Amendment) Act, 1956.*—The Banking Companies (Amendment) Act, 1956 which came into force from January 14th, 1957, provides, among other things, for the grant of powers to the Reserve Bank to give directions to banks in respect of matters of policy or administration affecting the public interest or in the interests of the institutions themselves. It requires the prior approval of the Reserve Bank for appointment, as well as the terms of

appointment, of managing directors and chief executive officers of banks. It also empowers the Bank to depute its officers to watch the proceedings of any meeting of the Board of Directors of a bank or any other committee or body constituted by it and to appoint observers for purposes of observing and reporting on the affairs of a banking company. These new powers will enable the Bank to have wider and more comprehensive control on banks so as to ensure an improvement in their operational methods.

37. *The State Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 1957.*—The State Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 1957 authorises the State Bank, in consultation with the Reserve Bank and subject to the direction of its Central Board, to subscribe to and hold shares or debentures of any financial institution notified by the Central Government. The immediate purpose of this amendment is to enable the State Bank to contribute to the share capital of the proposed Refinance Corporation, and since the loans eligible for discount with the Refinance Corporation would normally be for periods between three and seven years, the Act enables the State Bank to grant loans and advances in excess of six months but not exceeding seven years. It also enables the State Bank subject to such directions as may be issued by its Central Board, to make advances to firms and companies engaged in finance of hire purchase transactions on the security of book debts, etc. Further, the State Bank is authorised to act as agent for the Central Government or any State Government or any Corporation in implementing any schemes for financing the construction of houses and advancing or lending money as agent from out of the funds placed at its disposal by Government or Corporation. These loans may be granted even on the security of immovable property.

BANKING DEVELOPMENT

38. The expansion and integration of banking and credit facilities is as vital an aspect of planned economic development as the regulation and control of credit, and the Reserve Bank has, as before, been active in promoting the development of commercial and co-operative banking as well as the extension of the institutional framework for the provision of industrial finance.

39. *State Bank of India.*—Reference was made in the last year's Report to the significance of the State Bank of India for the country's banking and economic development. The various administrative and organisational problems that confronted the Bank in its transition from a privately owned to a predominantly State-owned Bank having more or less been brought well on the way to solution, the State Bank has been able to devote its attention increasingly to the role assigned to it in the context of an expanding economy. An important objective of the State Bank, it will be recalled, is a concerted programme of expansion of branches; the Bank is required under its Statute to open not less than 400 branches within a period of five years (unless the period is extended by Government) at such places as may be determined by Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank and the State Bank. The State Bank has also taken the responsibility of opening branches at 51 other centres under a programme previously agreed to by the Imperial Bank of India. In terms of the Act, the Government of India have so far specified 183 centres covering mostly district treasury and the more important sub-treasury centres for the opening of branches. During the year under review, the State Bank opened 70 branches bringing the total number of branches opened since the inception of the Bank on July 1, 1955 to 102. 65 from the list of 183 centres approved by Government under Section 16(5) of the State Bank of India Act and 37 from the list of 51 centres left over from the programme of the former Imperial Bank.

40. *The State Bank of Hyderabad and State-associated Banks.*—During the period under review, the State Bank of Hyderabad Act was passed, vesting, as from the 22nd October, 1956, the ownership of, and control over, the Hyderabad State Bank in the Reserve Bank of India. This measure was necessitated by the need to overcome certain practical difficulties of control and management which were likely to arise from the disintegration of the former Hyderabad State as from the November 1, 1956. The Hyderabad State Bank was functioning as the agent of the Reserve Bank for conducting government business in the former Hyderabad State and maintained currency chests of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank. In order to provide for unified control and effective supervision over the affairs of the bank, the share capital and management of the bank were transferred to the Reserve Bank through promulgation of an ordinance on the September 26, 1956, which was replaced later by the State Bank of Hyderabad Act on the December 22, 1956. The Act empowers the Reserve Bank to exercise a wide measure of control and supervision over the bank.

41. Two State-owned banks, namely, the State Bank of Saurashtra and the Bank of Patiala have been brought within the purview of certain sections of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 through an amendment passed in 1956, whereby these banks are subject to specified provisions such as those relating to inspections by the Reserve Bank, submission of prescribed returns and obtaining of a licence from the Reserve Bank for opening new branches.

42. *Banking and Treasury Arrangements in the States-Rajasthan.*—The Reserve Bank started functioning as banker to the Government of Rajasthan with effect from November 1, 1956. With the conclusion of the agreement with the Rajasthan Government, the Reserve Bank has become banker to all the States in India. The agreement thus marks the culmination of the process of financial integration of the erstwhile Part 'B' States which commenced in 1952. Subject to certain transitional provisions, the Reserve Bank conducts on behalf of the Government of Rajasthan, all their monetary and banking transactions, manages their public debt, receives their cash balances and deposits, and grants them ways and means advances.

43. *The Travancore-Cochin Banking Inquiry Commission Report.*—Reference was made in last year's Report to the appointment in January 1956 of the Travancore-Cochin Banking Inquiry Commission by the Government of India to study the special problems of banks in the former Travancore-Cochin State. The Commission submitted their report in August 1956. The Government of India have decided to accept the recommendations of the Commission in regard to terms and conditions of service of workmen in the banks governed by the Bank Award in the former Travancore-Cochin State with one modification in respect of two banks. The recommendations made by the Commission with a view to strengthening the banking structure of the State are under examination by the Government of India.

44. *Industrial Finance.*—The year under review witnessed some notable developments in the extension and reorganisation of the machinery of industrial finance. The State Financial Corporations Act was amended in several respects by the State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Act, 1956 which came into force on October 1, 1956. The Amendment Act provides, among other things, for setting up of Joint Financial Corporations for two or more States or extension of jurisdiction of a Corporation to other State(s). In terms of the new provision for inspection, the Reserve Bank carried out inspections of 2 State Financial Corporations while one other Corporation was inspected on a voluntary basis. The lending operations of the Corporations gathered momentum during the year, the outstanding of loans rising over the year by Rs. 3.06 crores (72.2 per cent) to Rs. 7.30 crores.

45. In furtherance of its policy of assisting the development of the State Financial Corporations on sound lines, the Reserve Bank convened in November 1956 the Third Conference of the representatives of State Financial Corporations to discuss issues relating to the organisation and working of these Corporations. Among the subjects discussed at the Conference were those relating to raising of additional working funds, the effects of reorganisation of States on Corporations and progress of the pilot scheme of the State Bank of India for provision of credit to small-scale industries.

46. The emphasis on industrial development in the Second Five Year Plan has imparted urgency to the problem of the role of banks in the provision of credit to industry, particularly medium-term credit. The banking system is advantageously placed in meeting some part of this requirement by virtue of its net-work of branches, intimate knowledge of credit-worthiness of borrowers, flexible loan procedure, etc. However, as bank resources comprise mainly short-term funds, even a part of this cannot, at least in the initial stages, be locked up in term loans. To meet this situation, decision has been taken to set up a Refinance Corporation, which may well be regarded as the most significant development in the sphere of industrial finance during the year under review. The Corporation will provide relending facilities against loans given by selected scheduled banks to medium-sized industrial concerns for the purpose of increased production, primarily in industries included in the Second Five Year Plan.

47. The genesis of the proposed Refinance Corporation is one of the terms of the Agricultural Commodities Agreement under P.L. 480 signed in August 1956 by the Government of India and the Government of the United States, whereby a sum of \$55 million i.e., about Rs. 26 crores, is earmarked for re-lending to private enterprise through established banking facilities.

48. The Refinance Corporation is to be established as a private company under the Companies Act, 1956 with an initial share capital of Rs. 12.5 crores, which will be subscribed by the Reserve Bank of India (Rs. 5 crores), the State Bank of India

(Rs. 2.30 crores), the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Rs. 2.50 crores), and 14 other specified scheduled banks (Rs. 2.70 crores). Besides, the American counterpart funds of Rs. 26 crores would be placed by the Government of India with the Corporation as an interest-bearing loan for a period of 40 years. Thus the total funds available to the Corporation would be Rs. 38.5 crores. Each of the participating scheduled banks will be allotted a quota, subject to periodic review, from the total funds of Rs. 38.5 crores within which the bank may offer certain types of loans to the Corporation for obtaining refinance. The quotas will range from a minimum of Rs. 1 crore to a maximum of Rs. 3 crores, except in the case of the State Bank of India which will be allotted a quota of Rs. 5 crores.

49. The objective of the Corporation is to afford facilities for medium-term finance to medium sized borrowers in the private sector. The loans would be for periods between 3 and 7 years and the amount loaned to any one borrower will not exceed Rs. 50 lakhs. Further, no concern will be eligible if its total resources exceed Rs. 2½ crores. It is envisaged that the spread between the rate charged by the Corporation and the lending rate of the banks would be not less than 1½ per cent. Lending banks will assume the full credit risk on loans made over to the Corporation for the purpose of obtaining refinance.

50. *Co-operative Credit.*—The Reserve Bank continued to pursue its programme of strengthening the organisation and increasing the volume of co-operative credit, not only through provision of financial assistance but also through its supervisory and regulatory functions. Reference was made in last year's Report to the targets for co-operative development formulated under the Second Five Year Plan. These targets were considered at the Second Conference of State Ministries on Co-operation held at Mussorie from 1st to 3rd July 1956. It was decided at this Conference that the programme of reorganisation of co-operative, credit should be accelerated, and that the targets in respect of co-operative marketing and processing should be raised. The Conference also recommended that, along with the organisation of large-sized credit societies, efforts should also be made, consistently with the main programme, to form small-sized societies in places where they had fair prospects of success.

51. Schemes for co-operative development were drawn up by the various States in the light of these recommendations. Progress during 1956-57 was to some extent affected by difficulties and preoccupations connected with the reorganisation of States. One of the main features of the plans for 1957-58 drawn up by the State Governments in consultation with the Reserve Bank and the Government of India is the loan target of Rs. 80 crores set for agricultural credit societies.

52. Reference was made in the previous Report to the creation of the National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund by the Reserve Bank. As at the end of June 1957, loans amounting to Rs. 289.70 lakhs were sanctioned by the Reserve Bank to eleven State Governments to enable them to contribute to the share capital of co-operative credit institutions. Eight States availed themselves of loans amounting to Rs. 160.45 lakhs.

53. The enactment of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act 1956, which came into force with effect from 1st August is of particular significance for agricultural development in the country. It provides the legislative nucleus of a countrywide organisation designed to facilitate processing and marketing of produce and its finance. The National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board which was set up by the Government of India on 1st September 1956, in terms of this Act is empowered to give loans and subsidies for co-operative development plans, such as contributions to the share capital of marketing and processing societies, construction of godowns, employment of additional staff by co-operative departments and institutions. The other important organisation set up in terms of the same Act is the Central Warehousing Corporation, established by the Central Government with effect from March 2, 1957.

54. The Government of India appointed on June 6, 1956, a Committee on Co-operative Law to evolve a simplified legal framework for the co-operative societies. The Chief Officer of the Agricultural Credit Department was a member of the Committee. The Report of the Committee has been submitted to the Government of India.

55. The Reserve Bank's Standing Advisory Committee on Agricultural Credit, which was reconstituted on the lines recommended by the Rural Credit Survey Committee, discussed at its sixth meeting held during the year, several items, such as co-ordination of policies of the State Bank of India and co-operative banks and societies, the progress of co-operative development plans and the general policy regarding subscription to debentures of and loans to Central land mortgage banks.

The Committee also recorded the view that on available data there was no justification for the view that the increase in co-operative advances had contributed to the rise in commodity prices and to speculative withholding of stocks.

56. *Financial Accommodation to Co-operative Banks.*—During the year, there was a further increase in the amount of finance provided by the Reserve Bank to State co-operative banks for financing seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops, at the concessional rate of two per cent. below the Bank rate. The number of State co-operative banks was reduced as a result of the reorganisation of States and seventeen State co-operative banks were sanctioned credit limits aggregating Rs. 35·25 crores in 1956-57 as compared with Rs. 29·64 crores sanctioned to 19 banks during the previous year. The outstandings of loans from the Reserve Bank to State co-operative banks for seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops at the end of the year stood at Rs. 23·32 crores as against Rs. 12·98 crores at the end of last year and Rs. 8·11 crores at the end of 1954-55.

57. As regards medium-term credit, during the year, 6 State co-operative banks were sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 1·67 crores as against Rs. 1·40 crores sanctioned to 10 State co-operative banks last year. The outstandings against the State co-operative banks at the end of the year on account of medium-term loans stood at Rs. 1·58 crores as against Rs. 98·82 lakhs at the end of last year. A beginning was made during the year under report in the direction of providing the working capital requirements of co-operative sugar factories.

58. The handloom weaving industry was approved by the Central Board of the Reserve Bank as eligible for accommodation under Section 17(2) (bb) of the Reserve Bank of India Act and accordingly it was decided to make loans and advances to State co-operative banks for financing the production and marketing activities of co-operative weavers' societies.

59. The Reserve Bank continues to subscribe to the debentures of Central land mortgage banks. The Bank constituted a Technical Committee on Land Mortgage Banks on June 7, 1957 to examine the various issues raised in the course of an enquiry addressed to Registrars of States having land mortgage banks as well as to the banks themselves.

SUPERVISION AND REGULATION OF BANKS

60. *Inspection and Licensing of Commercial Banks.*—The Reserve Bank continued its efforts in the direction of strengthening the banking system through measures of supervision and regulation of commercial banks and co-operative banks. In accordance with the policy of systematic periodical inspection of banks initiated in March 1950, 28 scheduled banks and 189 non-scheduled banks were inspected during the year under review, of which 14 banks were inspected for the first time. All the banks were inspected under Section 35 of the Banking Companies Act excepting three, two of which were inspected with their consent while one bank in liquidation was inspected under Section 45Q of the Banking Companies Act. In accordance with the practice of obtaining periodical progress reports in respect of rectification of defects brought to light in inspection reports, 213 banks were submitting, or were asked to submit, monthly reports and 134 banks quarterly reports, as on the 30th June, 1957. In cases where the findings of the inspection reports called for stricter control over the affairs of the banks concerned, suitable conditions were imposed; there are at present 41 banks (12 scheduled and 29 non-scheduled) on whom such conditions have been imposed.

61. The system of periodic inspections and of calling for progress reports has, on the whole, enabled the banks to appreciate the desirability of working on sound lines. There are still certain operational defects such as inadequate reserves and sub-standard advances, etc. in the case of some of the banks, but complete rectification of such defects would necessarily involve time.

62. At the end of the year under review, the total number of banks which held licences stood at 50 as against 47 a year earlier. Licences were refused to 57 banks during the year as they did not satisfy the requirements of Section 22(3) of the Banking Companies Act, 1949.

63. *Exemptions.*—With a view to mitigating the difficulties experienced by banks, certain exemptions from statutory obligations were granted either generally to all banks or to groups of banks or individual banks. These exemptions related *inter alia* to provisions governing minimum capital requirements (Section 11), the disclosure of market value of government securities [Note (f) of Notes in the Third Schedule to the Banking Companies Act, 1949], and maintenance of a certain percentage of liquid assets (Section 24).

64. *Inspection of Co-operative Banks.*—The inspection of co-operative banks, on a voluntary basis, was continued as in past years. There was a large increase in the number of inspections undertaken during the year under review; as many as 104 co-operative banks were inspected during 1956-57 as against 44 in 1955-56 and 35 in 1954-55. The inspections covered 9 State co-operative banks, 94 central co-operative banks and one central co-operative land mortgage bank.

65. A notable development was the opening of four Regional Offices of the Agricultural Credit Department of the Bank, one each at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras with effect from April 15, 1957. The Regional Offices have initially been entrusted with the inspection of co-operative banks functioning within their jurisdiction. The State co-operative banks in each region will be inspected once every year and each Central co-operative bank once in two years.

66. *Remittance Facilities.*—In pursuance of the recommendation of the Committee on Finance for the Private Sector relating to the extension of free remittance facilities, it was proposed to our agent banks, viz. the State Bank of India, the Hyderabad State Bank and the Bank of Mysore Ltd., that the facilities for free transfer of funds under Regulation 8(1)(b) of the Reserve Bank of India Scheduled Banks' Regulations should be provided thrice a week instead of twice a week. The three banks have agreed to the proposal, and pending an amendment of Regulation 8(1)(b) all scheduled banks were advised that they may avail themselves of this facility with effect from October 1, 1956. No non-scheduled bank was included during the year in the approved list for purposes of remittance facilities, while five non-scheduled banks were excluded.

67. During the period under review, 9 banks—5 in Kerala, and one each in Mysore, West Bengal, Madras and Punjab (I) went into liquidation. Of these, three were ordered to be wound up by the Courts and the rest were wound up voluntarily.

68. Two banks applied for inclusion in the Second Schedule of the Reserve Bank of India Act; during the year under review, these applications, as also six earlier ones, were under consideration. No bank was included in or excluded from the Second Schedule during the year, nor was any bank inspected for the specific purpose of determining its eligibility to be retained in the Schedule. Thirty-five new offices were opened during the year at places not formerly served by commercial banks, raising the total number of offices of scheduled banks in the Indian Union to 3045.

69. *Co-operative Education and Training.*—A reference was made in the last year's Report to the arrangements for co-operative training for different categories of personnel as also the special course in co-operative marketing and land mortgage banking. During the year, steps were taken to effect improvements in the programmes of training. A conference of Principals and Chairman of the Local Committees of Training Centres was convened in December 1956 to consider various issues relating to the suitability of the training given in the light of actual requirements. This was followed by a Conference of Principals of the Regional Training Centres at Bangalore in January 1957 to work out details of the training programme of the short-term marketing course at the Poona and Meerut Centres, which is eventually expected to be started at all the five Regional Centres. The course was later extended to two more Training Centres, viz., Ranchi and Madras. The training of senior co-operative officers continued at the Co-operative Training College at Poona, where about 40 officials are trained every six months. The training for intermediate personnel was also in progress at the Centres at Poona, Madras, Ranchi, Indore and Meerut where about 220 candidates completed training during the year. The duration of the Block Level Co-operative Officers' Training Course was extended from 10 to 11 months. During the year, two sessions of the special course in Land Mortgage Banking were completed at Madras and 68 candidates took the course. Considerable progress was also made during the year in respect of the schemes for training of subordinate co-operative personnel and by the end of the year, 40 subordinate schools in all the 14 States came within the purview of the scheme of the Central Committee for Co-operative Training. The pilot scheme for training of non-officials, approved by the Government of India, was in progress in 4 States during the year. State Governments were also requested by the Central Committee to submit similar schemes for training of non-official personnel. The Government of India approved in January 1957 an enlarged scheme for training members, office-bearers and honorary secretaries of primary societies, etc., in 55 districts in the first instance.

70. The Bankers Training College which was started in 1954 under the auspices of the Reserve Bank for imparting training in practical banking to the supervisory staff of commercial banks in the country, has so far completed

fourteen courses of training, each of eight weeks' duration. The total number of officers who have received training in these courses is 327. It has been since decided to extend the duration of the course to nine weeks.

ACCOUNTS AND OTHER MATTERS

71. During the year under review, the Bank's income after making statutory and other appropriations, amounted to Rs. 36.20 crores and expenditure to Rs. 6.20 crores. The net profit available for payment to the Central Government in terms of Section 47 of the Reserve Bank of India Act was Rs. 30 crores as against Rs. 20 crores last year.

72. The Bank's income, during the year, increased to a considerable extent under the head "Interest". The increase was mainly accounted for by higher rates of interest available on Rupee and Sterling securities and partly by a rise in the holdings of Rupee Securities. The interest earned on advances made to scheduled banks also increased to some extent during the year. As against this, the earnings under "Discount" showed a substantial fall. Although the discount earned on *ad hoc* Rupee Treasury Bills created during the year for replenishing the Central Government balances showed a rise, it was more than offset by the drop in the discount earned on Sterling Treasury Bills both due to a shrinkage in the total holdings of these bills and to a fall in the discount rates in London. Of this year's profit, a sum of Rs. 5 crores was transferred to the National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund, and Rs. 1 crore to the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund, in terms of Sections 46-A and 46-B of the Reserve Bank of India Act, raising the balances in these accounts to Rs. 20 crores and Rs. 2 crores respectively. The total contributions made to these Funds last year amounted to Rs. 16 crores.

73. Expenditure during the year rose by Rs. 75.96 lakhs mainly due to increases under the heads "Establishment", "Remittance of Treasure", and "Security Printing". The increase under "Establishment" (Rs. 20.42 lakhs) was due, among other things, to the expansion of the Agricultural Credit Department and the Department of Banking Development and to the opening of a new office at Nagpur. The increase of Rs. 6.79 lakhs under "Remittance of Treasure" was mainly due to the cost of boxes purchased for remittance of decimal coins introduced with effect from the 1st of April this year. The expenditure on "Security Printing" increased by Rs. 28.18 lakhs mainly as a result of larger indents for Bank note forms placed on the India Security Press, Nasik and partly due to a small rise in the manufacturing cost of note forms.

74. During the year, gold, which was held in the Issue Department at the rate of 8.47512 grains of fine gold per Rupee, was revalued, on the 6th October 1956, at the rate of 2.88 grains of fine gold per Rupee consequent on the passing of the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 1956. Out of the profit of Rs. 77.74 crores realised on revaluation, a sum of Rs. 75 crores was transferred to the Reserve Fund, with the concurrence of the Central Government, and the balance of Rs. 2.74 crores included in the surplus profit payable to Government. The Reserve Fund now stands at Rs. 80 crores.

75. *Auditors.*—The Accounts of the Bank have been audited by Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. of Bombay, Messrs. P. K. Ghosh and Co. of Calcutta and Messrs. Sastry and Shah of Madras, who were appointed by the Government of India as auditors of the Bank by Notification No. F. 3 (28)-F. I/56, dated September 25, 1956 issued in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 50 of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

76. *Compensation to Shareholders.*—The total compensation (in the form of the 3 per cent. First Development Loan 1970-75 and in the form of cash) paid to the shareholders of the Reserve Bank of India consequent on the nationalisation of the Bank on January 1, 1949, amounted to approximately Rs. 5.77 crores as at the end of June 1957.

77. *Compensation of the Central Board.*—Shri B. Rama Rau, Governor of the Bank, resigned his office on January 14, 1957 and the Union Government appointed Deputy Governor, Shri K. G. Ambegaokar, as Governor with effect from the same date until further orders. The Board would like to take this opportunity of placing on record their appreciation of the eminent services rendered by Shri B. Rama Rau during his Governorship of the Bank.

78. With effect from March 1, 1957, Shri H. V. R. Iengar was appointed as the Governor of the Bank for a period of five years. Shri K. G. Ambegaokar who relinquished the post of the Governor was reappointed as a Deputy Governor for a period of three years as from March 1, 1957.

79. Shri Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Shri B. M. Birla, Shri Shri Ram and Shri C. R. Srinivasan retired as Directors of the Bank on January 14, 1957, on the expiry of their term of office. The vacancies were filled by the Union Government in terms of section 8(1) (b) of the Reserve Bank of India Act by the re-nomination of Shri B. M. Birla, Shri Shri Ram and Shri C. R. Srinivasan and the nomination of Shri Kasturbhai Lalbhai with effect from January 15, 1957. Shri Purshotamdas Thakurdas was a Director of the Bank ever since its inception and the Board wish to record their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him.

80. *Local Boards.*—The term of office of the Members of all the four Local Boards expired in January 1957 and in accordance with the provisions of Section 9 (3) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, the Union Government constituted the new Local Boards for the Western, Eastern, Northern and Southern Areas as from January 15, 1957. The vacancy caused by the election of Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar, a member of the Southern Area Local Board, to the *Lok Sabha* was filled by the Central Board in April 1957 by the nomination of Shri V. Emberumanar Chetty.

81. *Meetings of the Central Board and its Committee.*—Eight meetings of the Central Board were held during the year of which four were in Bombay, two in Calcutta and one each in New Delhi and Madras. The Committee of the Central Board held forty-nine meetings of which four were held in Calcutta and the rest in Bombay.

82. *Opening and closing of offices or branches of the Reserve Bank of India and changes in organisation and management.*—A branch office of the Bank was opened at Nagpur on September 10, 1956 and the Note Cancellation Section there closed. As a consequence of the reorganisation of the States and the transfer of the public debt of the Hyderabad State to the Central Government under the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, the management of the Hyderabad Loans issued prior to 1st April 1953 and which were previously managed by the State Bank of Hyderabad was taken over by the Reserve Bank of India with effect from November 1, 1956 and for this purpose a Public Debt Office was established at Hyderabad from that date.

83. *Bank's Premises.*—During the year under review, the construction of the Bank's new office buildings at New Delhi and Nagpur was completed. Construction of residential quarters at Madras and Nagpur is expected to be completed shortly. With a view to providing suitable premises at Bombay for the Bankers Training College, the Bank has acquired a plot of land and the construction of the College Building and a Hostel for accommodating the students is expected to commence in a few months' time.

By Order of the Central Board of Directors,

H. V. R. IENGAR, Governor.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA
Balance Sheet as at June, 30 1957
ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES				ASSETS					
	Rs.	nP.		Rs.	nP.		Rs.	nP.	
						A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—			
Notes held in the Banking Department	39,49,74,827	50				(a) Held in India	117,76,02,749	97	
						(b) Held outside India	Nil.		
Notes in circulation	1542,17,09,777	50				Foreign Securities	412,51,91,260	66	
						Total of A			530,27,94,010 63
Total Notes issued			1581,66,84,605	100		B. Rupee Coin			126,57,84,803 14
						Government of India Rupee Securities			924,81,05,791 23
						Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commercial paper			Nil.
Total Liabilities			1581,66,84,605	00		Total Assets			1581,66,84,605 00

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES			ASSETS		
	Rs.	nP.		Rs.	nP.
Capital paid-up	5,00,00,000	00	Notes	349,74,827	50
Reserve Fund	80,00,00,000	00	Rupee Coin	9, 7,32,572	00
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund	20,00,00,000	00	Subsidiary Coin	510,432	47
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	2,00,00,000	00	Bills Purchased and Discounted :—		
Deposits :—			(a) Internal	Nil.	
(a) Government—			(b) External	Nil.	
(1) Central Government	51,54,91,834	19	(c) Government Treasury Bills	12,97,645	99
(2) Other Governments	8,25,42,793	18	Balances held abroad*	43,03,70,939	31
(b) Banks	81,67,62,550	13	Loans and Advances to Governments	23,88,45,251	00
(c) Others	149,78,46,48	244	Other Loans and Advances	91,45,92,012	82
Bills Payable	13,15,74,631	83	Investments	208,93,97,973	25
Other Liabilities	9,33,42,868	01	Other Assets	13,68,39,505	44
Total Liabilities	420,75,61,159	78	Total Assets	420,75,61,159	78

*Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

C. S. DIVEKAR,
Principal Executive Officer,
(Chief Accountant).

Dated July 22, 1957.

H. V. R. IENGAR,
Governor.
RAM NATH,
Deputy Governor.
B. VENKATAPPIAH,
Deputy Governor.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Profit and Loss Account

	For the Year Ended					
	June 30, 1957		June 30, 1956		June 30, 1955	
	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
INCOME						
Interest, Discount, Exchange, Commission etc.	36,20,53,245	96	25,44,50,866	41	25,01,05,550	34
EXPENDITURE						
Establishment	3,18,61,124	20	2,98,18,723	86	2,82,28,344	93
Directors' and Local Board Members' fees and expenses	80,363	57	69,461	38	79,912	19
Auditors' fees	22,500	00	22,500	00	22,500	00
Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting, etc.	16,62,476	82	14,06,127	14	13,30,550	47
Law charges	30,372	36	67,553	56	77,059	13
Postage and Telegraph charges	2,58,915	54	2,18,853	23	1,95,800	33
Remittance of Treasure	26,24,466	34	19,45,007	50	15,30,897	83
Stationery, etc.	5,96,263	60	5,98,961	57	6,15,481	36
Security Printing—(Cheque, Note Forms, etc).	1,38,52,214	94	1,10,33,945	01	1,06,68,117	34
Depreciation and Repairs to Bank property	25,30,176	28	15,64,874	84	15,30,400	01
Agency charges	66,08,858	13	62,41,250	13	46,81,695	85
Contributions to staff and superannuation funds	36,000	00	45,000	00	55,000	00
Miscellaneous expenses	18,75,644	08	14,10,688	90	10,78,816	86
Net available balance	30,00,13,870	10	20,00,07,919	29	20,00,10,974	04
TOTAL	36,20,53,245	96	25,44,50,866	41	25,01,05,550	34

1946

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA: SEPTEMBER 14, 1957/BHADRA 23, 1879

[PART II]

Surplus payable to the Central Government	30,00,13,870 10	20,00,07,919 29	20,00,10,974 04
Balance carried forward	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
TOTAL	30,00,13,870 10	20,00,07,919 29	20,00,10,974 40

Reserve Fund Account

	Rs.	nP.
By balance on June 30, 1957	5,00,00,000	00
By transfer from Profit and Loss Account	75,00,00,000	00
TOTAL	80,00,00,000	00

C. S. DIVEKAR,
Principal Executive Officer,
(Chief Accountant).

H. V. R. LENGAR,
Governor.

RAM NATH,
Deputy Governor.
B. VENKATAPPIAH,
Deputy Governor.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

TO THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA,

We, the undersigned Auditors of the Reserve Bank of India, do hereby report to the Central Government upon the Balance Sheet and Accounts of the Bank as at 30th June, 1957.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Accounts, Certificates and Vouchers relating thereto of the Central Office and of the offices at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and with the Returns submitted and certified by the Managers of the other Offices and Branches, which Returns are incorporated in the above Balance Sheet, and report that where we have called for explanations and information from the Central Board such information and explanations have been given and have been satisfactory. In our opinion, the Balance Sheet is a full and fair Balance Sheet containing the particulars prescribed by and in which the assets have been valued in accordance with the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and the Regulations framed thereunder and is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Banks' affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the Books of the Bank.

Dated July 22, 1957.

S.B. BILLIMORIA & Co.,
P. K. GHOSH & Co.,
SASTRI & SHAH.
Auditors.
[No. 3 (55)-FI/57.]
B. K. NEHRU, Secy.

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 6th September 1957

S.R.O. 2888.—In pursuance of section 5 of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Act, 1948 (12 of 1948), the Central Government hereby nominates the following further members to the Advisory Board of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration as reconstituted by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance No. F. 7(70)Corp./56, dated the 31st December, 1956, namely:—

1. Shri Jitendra Nath Lahiri, M.P.;
2. Shrimati Biva Mitra (West Bengal);
3. Shri Benoy Kumar Chatterjee (West Bengal);
4. Shrimati Man Mohini Sahgal (Delhi);
5. Shri Kundan Lal Lamba (Punjab);
6. Shri Dakshina Ranjan Mitra Mazumdar (West Bengal);
7. Shri Ram Kishan General Secretary, Punjab Pradesh Congress Committee (Punjab);

and makes the following amendment in the said notification namely:—

In the said notification, after entry 8, the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

- "9. Shri Jitendra Nath Lahiri, M.P.
10. Shrimati Biva Mitra (West Bengal).
11. Shri Benoy Kumar Chatterjee (West Bengal).
12. Shrimati Man Mohini Sahgal (Delhi).
13. Shri Kundan Lal Lamba (Punjab).
14. Shri Dakshina Ranjan Mitra Mazumdar (West Bengal).
15. Shri Ram Kishan General Secretary, Punjab Pradesh Congress Committee (Punjab)."

[No. F. 7(70)Corp./56.]

S. S. SHARMA, Under Secy.

(Communications Division)

New Delhi, the 3rd August 1957

S.R.O. 2889.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Post Office National Savings Certificates Ordinance, 1944 (XLII of 1944) the Central Government is pleased to make the following further amendment in the Post Office National Savings Certificates Rules, 1944, namely:—

In the said Rules—

Sub-rule (1) of Rule K shall be substituted by the following, namely:—

1. Except as provided for in sub-rule (4), Certificates may be transferred from one person to another on the written authority of a Head Post-master on an application in the form prescribed for the purpose.

If the application is for transfer before the expiry of the period of non-encashability specified in sub-rule (1) of Rule G, the application must set forth—

- (i) the name of the person to whom the transfer is proposed to be made,
- (ii) the degree of relationship, if any, to the applicant of the person to whom the transfer is proposed, and
- (iii) the full circumstances which necessitate the transfer.

It will be allowed only in exceptional circumstances.

[No. 5-NSC/PT/57.]

M. M. GANDOTRA, Under Secy.

(Department of Revenue)**CENTRAL EXCISES***New Delhi, the 14th September 1957*

S.R.O. 2890.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 12 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division) No. 10-Central Excises, dated the 5th April, 1949, namely:—

In the said notification, in the table annexed thereto, for the entries against serial number 10, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

I	2	3	4	5
10.	Vegetable nonessential oils, all sorts	-do-		
	(i) all oils other than linseed oil.		(i) five-seventh of the duty actually paid in respect of such goods removed on payment of duty from producing factories up to and inclusive of 15th May, 1957.	
			(ii) eleven-fourteenth of the duty actually paid in respect of such goods removed on payment of duty from proceeding factories on or after 16th May, 1957.	
	(ii) linseed oil		The whole.	

[No. 70/57.]

B. D. DESHMUKH, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Revenue)**CENTRAL EXCISES***New Delhi, the 14th September 1957*

S.R.O. 2891.—In exercise of the powers conferred under sub-rule (1) of rule 8 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Department) S.R.O. No. 40/57-Central Excises, dated the 16th May, 1957, namely:—

In the Table annexed to the said notification, entries against serial number 2 shall be omitted.

[No. 69/57.]

S. K. BHATTACHARJEE, Dy. Secy.

CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE, BARODA**CENTRAL EXCISE***Baroda, the 31st August 1957*

S.R.O. 2892.—In pursuance of Rules 42 and 223 read with Rule 233 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, and in supersession of Baroda Central Excise Collectorate notification No. 10, dated the 13th October, 1954, I direct that every wholesale dealer in duty paid tobacco including a manufacturer of tobacco products shall;

- (i) where he stocks tobacco assessed at the higher and the lower rates of duty, keep separate accounts of tobacco assessed at different rates of duty either in separate book or in separate sections in the same book in form E. B. 3;

- (ii) stock the tobacco in an orderly manner so as to permit an easy count and verification of goods with the covering documents and accounts, consignments of tobacco received under different transport documents being so stored that they can be identified and distinguished from each other;
- (iii) where he delivers tobacco under sale notes, endorse on the back of the original transport permit the quantity of tobacco issued on T. P. 1 or sale-note every day in the sub-joined Form;

Date of issue	T. P. J. or sale-note No.	No. of Packages	Net weight	Balance
1	2	3	4	5

- (iv) where he manufactures tobacco products viz. hookah tobacco, snuff, etc. enter on the fly leaf of the E. B. 3 book, the formula for the manufacture of such products, showing the proportion of tobacco and other ingredients used for the manufacture of such products, and in case of biris, the types and brands of biris manufactured and the weight of tobacco used per thousand biris of each type or the number of biris of each type obtained from a pound of tobacco;
- (v) physically check his stocks of duty paid tobacco every half year in the last week of June and December by actual weighment and enter the quantity so ascertained in the E. B. 3 account on the date of check, the difference between the actual and the back balance being shown in the remarks column as loss or gain as the case may be;
- (vi) where the tobacco cleared in the whole leaf form is processed in the premises where the duty paid tobacco is stored, make suitable entries in the remarks column of his E. B. 3 account showing the details of the packages taken for processing and the bye-products obtained from the same, and a similar remark when the bye-products thus obtained are disposed of

[No. 10/57.]

G. KORUTHU, Collector.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE

ESTATE DUTY

New Delhi, the 5th September 1957

S.R.O. 2893.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953, (34 of 1953) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) and in supersession of its notification No. 5-E.D./F NO.12(5)-ED/53, dated the 4th December 1953, the Central Board of Revenue hereby directs that every Deputy Controller of Estate Duty and every Assistant Controller of Estate Duty (hereinafter referred to respectively as the Deputy Controller and the Assistant Controller) appointed as such under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division) No. S.R.O. 1938 dated the 15th October, 1953, shall

perform the functions of a Controller under the said Act with regard to the classes of estates specified herein below:

Subject to such rules and orders made by the Central Board of Revenue as may be in force for the time being,—

- (1) every Deputy Controller shall perform his functions in respect of the estate of a deceased person where the principal value of the estate exceeds rupees ten lakhs, if, in respect of the assessment under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (11 of 1922) (hereinafter referred to as the Income-tax Act) of the deceased immediately before his death, he was exercising or would have exercised, had the deceased derived any taxable income, the functions of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax under the Income-tax Act, but if in respect of the case of the deceased he is or was himself exercising the functions of the Income-tax Officer under the Income-tax Act, he shall perform the functions of the Controller even if the principal value of the estate does not exceed rupees ten lakhs;
- (2) every Assistant Controller, who is an Income-tax Officer of Class I Service shall perform his functions in respect of the estate of a deceased person where the principal value of the estate does not exceed rupees ten lakhs, if in respect of the assessment under the Income-tax Act of the deceased immediately before his death, he was exercising or would have exercised, had the deceased derived any taxable income, the functions of the Income-tax Officer under the Income-tax Act, or if the case of the deceased, whether before or after his death, is transferred to him for the purposes of assessment under the Income-tax Act; he shall also perform his functions in respect of the estate of any deceased person, the case relating to which has been transferred to him by an Assistant Controller who is an Income-tax Officer of Class II Service;
- (3) every Assistant Controller, who is an Income-tax Officer of Class II Service, shall perform his functions in respect of the estate of a deceased person where the principal value of the estate does not exceed rupees five lakhs, if in respect of the assessment under the Income-tax Act of the deceased immediately before his death, he was exercising or would have exercised, had the deceased derived any taxable income, the functions of the Income-tax Officer under the Income-tax Act, or if the case of a deceased whether before or after his death, is transferred to him for the purposes of assessment under the Income-tax.

2. This notification shall come into force with effect from the 1st October 1957.

Explanatory Note

[This does not form a part of the Notification but is intended to be clarificatory.]

It has been decided to raise the pecuniary limits of jurisdiction of the Assistant and Deputy Controllers to enable them to deal with larger estates and to dispose of pending cases more quickly.

[No. 11-ED/21/52/57-ED.]

New Delhi, the 10th September 1957

S.R.O. 2894.—The following draft of further amendments which the Central Board of Revenue propose to make to the Estate Duty Rules, 1953 in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 85 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953 (34 of 1953), is published as required by sub-section (1) of Section 85 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th October, 1957.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the said Board.

Draft Amendments

In the said Rules,—

1. In rule 26, after sub-rule (9), the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely:—

“(10) An application requiring the Central Board of Revenue to refer the question of disputed value to the arbitration of two valuers under sub-section (4) of Section 63 of the Act shall be in Form ED-13.”

2. After rule 38, the following rules shall be inserted, namely:—

“39. *Procedure for referring the question of disputed value to the arbitration of two valuers under sub-section (4) of Section 63.*—(1) If the reference to the arbitration of two valuers is required to be made at the instance of the appellant, the procedure shall be as follows:—

- (a) where an appeal has been filed objecting to the valuation of any property made by the Controller and the appellant wants to refer the question of disputed valuation to the arbitration of two valuers, he shall make an application to the Central Board of Revenue in Form E.D.-13, nominating his valuer therein;
 - (b) on receipt of such application, the Board shall nominate its valuer and shall make an order referring the question of disputed value to the arbitration of the two valuers who shall for the purposes of these rules be referred to as the Committee of Arbitration;
 - (c) the costs of arbitration shall be deposited by the appellant within one month from the date of application;
 - (d) the costs shall be deposited as calculated on the basis of the valuation made by the Controller of the property to which the disputed value relates;
 - (e) any difference between the costs deposited on the basis of the Controller's valuation and the costs actually payable on the basis of the valuation made by the Committee of Arbitration shall be paid or refunded, as the case may be, within two months from the date of the appellate order of the Board.
- (2) If the reference to the arbitration of two valuers is made at the instance of the Board, the procedure shall be as follows:
- (a) the Board shall communicate to the appellant its intention to refer the question of disputed valuation to the arbitration of two valuers and shall require the appellant to nominate his valuer;
 - (b) the appellant shall, within one month from the date of receipt of the Board's communication, intimate the name and address of the valuer nominated by him;
 - (c) on receipt of the intimation from the appellant, the Board shall nominate its valuer and shall make an order appointing the two valuers to act as the Committee of Arbitration.
- (3) The Committee of Arbitration shall notify to the appellant and the Controller at least fourteen days before the date of hearing the date, time and place fixed for the hearing.
- (4) Any application to the Committee of Arbitration for adjournment of the hearing shall be made so as to reach the Committee at least seven days before the date of hearing, but the Committee of Arbitration may refuse to grant an adjournment if they are satisfied that there are no sufficient grounds for adjournment.
- (5) Where on the day fixed for the hearing of the reference or on any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the appellant does not appear, the Committee may in its discretion decide the reference *ex-parte* on its merits.
- (6) Any person or persons eligible to represent the appellant in any estate duty proceeding by virtue of Section 83 of the Act may, if specifically authorised for the purpose by the appellant, represent the appellant before the Committee of Arbitration.
- (7) Any officer of the Central Government or any legal practitioner may, if specifically authorised for the purpose by the Controller, represent the Controller before the Committee of Arbitration.

- (8) If the Committee of Arbitration requires any information or documents for deciding the reference, it shall be entitled to call for such information or documents from the appellant or from the Controller, as the case may be.
- (9) As soon as the decision of the Committee of Arbitration is ready, the Committee shall communicate such decision duly authenticated by both the valuers to the Board and the appellant.
- (10) (a) If any vacancy occurs in the Committee of Arbitration on account of transfers, leave or otherwise, the Board or the appellant, as the case may be, shall forthwith nominate another person to fill up the vacancy.
- (b) The Committee as reconstituted may, however, continue the proceeding from the stage at which it was left by its predecessor:

Provided that either party shall be entitled to a rehearing of the proceeding or any part thereof by the Committee as reconstituted, if it so demands.

- (11) All communications intended for the Central Board of Revenue shall be addressed to the Secretary, Central Board of Revenue, North Block, New Delhi.

40. *Procedure for referring the question of valuation to a third valuer under the second proviso to sub-section (4) of Section 63.*—(1) The procedure laid down in sub-rules (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10-B), and (11) of rule 39 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to hearings by the third valuer nominated under the second proviso to sub-section (4) of Section 63.

- (2) Any vacancy occurring in the office of such valuer for any reason shall be filled in the same manner as the initial appointment.

- (3) Where the reference to the arbitration of two valuers has been made at the instance of the appellant, the costs of any reference made to a third valuer shall be deposited by the appellant within one month of receipt of intimation by him that a third valuer has been nominated.

- (4) The costs shall be deposited as calculated on the basis of the valuation made by the Controller of the property to which the dispute relates.

- (5) Any difference between the costs deposited on the basis of the Controller's valuation and the costs actually payable on the basis of the valuation made by the third valuer shall be paid or refunded, as the case may be, within two months from the date of the appellate order of the Board."

3. After Form ED-12, the following Form shall be inserted, namely:—

FORM ED.-13

Application for reference to the arbitration of two valuers under Section 63(4) of the Estate Duty Act, 1953

BEFORE THE CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE, NEW DELHI

The.....day of.....19 ..

In the matter of the estate of.....deceased who died on the.....day of.....and in the matter of the appeal under Section 63(1) which was preferred before the Central Board of Revenue on.... against the order of the Assistant/Deputy Controller of.....

I/We,.....the persons accountable in respect of the above Estate do hereby apply to the Central Board of Revenue to refer the question of disputed valuation of the property described hereinafter to the arbitration of two valuers as provided in sub-section (4) of Section 63 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953.

The property hereinbefore referred to

2. The valuer nominated by the applicant(s) is Shri..... of.....who is one of the valuers appointed by the Central Government under sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953.

3. The applicant(s) agree(s) to deposit the cost* of arbitration within one month from the date of this application in accordance with clauses (b) and (c) of rule 39(1) of the Estate Duty Rules, 1953.

4. A copy of this application has been forwarded to the Controller of Estate Duty,

Signature(s)
(Accountable person/persons)

*N.B.—The amount may be credited in the Treasury or a branch of the State Bank of India or a branch of the Reserve Bank of India after obtaining a challan from the Controller of Estate Duty and the triplicate challan sent to the Central Board of Revenue as evidence of payment under a covering letter quoting the date and number of the application for reference to arbitration under Section 63(4). The Controller will not accept cheques, drafts, hundies or other negotiable instruments."

[No. 12-ED/F. No. 1/14/57-E.D.]

B. N. MITRA, Secy.

CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 14th September 1957

S.R.O. 2895.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 54A of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (8 of 1878), as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Board of Revenue hereby makes the following order, namely:—

ORDER

1. **Short title.**—This order may be called the Prior Entry Manifest Order, 1957.

2. **Conditions governing delivery of manifest in anticipation of arrival of vessel.**—(1) No manifest under section 54A of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, (8 of 1878), shall be allowed to be delivered in anticipation of the arrival of a vessel earlier than the fifteenth day reckoned back from the date of the probable arrival of such vessel.

(2) Every manifest delivered under the said section 54A shall give the probable date of arrival of the vessel and shall be accompanied by an undertaking executed by the ship's agent that within twenty-four hours after the arrival of such vessel the following documents shall be produced before the Customs Collector, namely:—

- (a) the master's authority appointing him as the agent;
- (b) two copies of the store list signed by the master; and
- (c) such other document as may be demanded by the Customs Collector.

[No. 200.]

M. A. RANGASWAMY, Secy.

LAND CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 14th September 1957

S.R.O. 2896.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Land Customs Act, 1924 (19 of 1924), the Central Board of Revenue hereby directs that the following amendments shall be made in its notification No. 176-Land Customs, dated the 27th December, 1956, namely:—

In the said notification, in the form of "APPLICATION FOR IMPORT"—

- (a) the words "to be" after the words "undermentioned goods" in the second line shall be omitted; and
- (b) after column 3 headed "Description of the goods", column No. 3A headed "Date of arrival of the goods at the land customs station" shall be inserted.

[No. 2.]

S. K. BHATTACHARJEE, Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

New Delhi, the 10th September 1957

S.R.O. 2897.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, read with sub-section (2) of Section 16 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955) the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, namely:—

In the said Order, in item (ii) of paragraph (a) of sub-clause (1) of Clause 28, for the figure and letters "4th", the words "one half" shall be substituted.

[No. 8(3)-CT(A)/55-18.]

V. V. NENE, Under Secy.

ORDER

New Delhi, the 6th September 1957

S.R.O. 2898/IDRA/64/Am. (4).—In pursuance of rule 7 of the Development Councils (Procedural) Rules, 1952, the Central Government hereby rescinds the notification of Government of India in the late Ministry of Heavy Industries No. S.R.O. 960/IDRA/64/Am. (3), dated the 26th March 1957, relating to the appointment of Shri B. L. Oates, I.A.S., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Production, New Delhi, as a member of the Development Council established by the Order of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Heavy Industries No. S.R.O. 150/IDRA/64, dated the 11th January 1957, for the scheduled industry engaged in the manufacture of machine tools.

[No. 5(27)IA(II)(G)/56.]

B. B. NAG, Under Secy.

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 9th September 1957

S.R.O. 2899/IDRA/6/7/Am. (3).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951), the Central Government hereby appoints Dr. B. Mukerji, Director, Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, as a member of the Development Council established by the Order of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Heavy Industries S.R.O. No. 593/IDRA/6/7 dated the 23rd February 1957, for the scheduled industries engaged in the manufacture and production of Pharmaceuticals and drugs, and directs that the following amendment shall be made in the said Order, namely:—

In paragraph 1 of the said Order, under the category of members "being persons who in the opinion of the Central Government have special knowledge of matters relating to the technical or other aspects of the said scheduled industries", after entry No. 8 relating to Dr. U. P. Basu, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

"8A. Dr. B. Mukerji, Director, Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow".

[No. 5(28)IA(II)(G)/57.]

S.R.O. 2900/IDRA/6/3/Am. (4).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951), the Central Government hereby appoints Dr. B. R. Nijhawan, Director, National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur, as a member of the Development Council established by the Order of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Heavy Industries No. S.R.O. 79/IDRA/6/3 dated the 5th January 1957, for the scheduled industry engaged in the manufacture and production of Non-ferrous

metals including alloys (and semi-manufactures thereof), and directs that the following amendment shall be made in the said Order, namely:—

In paragraph 1 of the said Order under the category of members "being persons who in the opinion of the Central Government have special knowledge of matters relating to the technical or other aspects of the said scheduled industry" after entry No. 11B relating to Dr. D. R. Malhotra, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

"11C. Dr. B. R. Nijhawan, Director, National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur."

[No. 5(23)IA(II)(G)/56.]

S.R.O. 2901/IDRA/6/9/Am. (2).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951), the Central Government hereby appoints Dr. J. W. Whitaker, Director, Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad, as a member of the Development Council established by the Order of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Heavy Industries S.R.O. No. 958/IDRA/6/9, dated the 19th March 1957, for the scheduled industries engaged in the manufacture and production of Internal Combustion Engines and Power Driven Pumps and Air Compressors and Blowers, and directs that the following amendment shall be made in the said Order, namely:—

In paragraph 1 of the said Order under the category of members "being persons who in the opinion of the Central Government have special knowledge of matters relating to the technical or other aspects of the said scheduled industries" after entry No. 13 relating to Dr. Lal C. Verman, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

"13A. Dr. J. W. Whitaker, Director, Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad."

[No. 5(4)IA(II)(G)/57.]

New Delhi, the 14th September 1957

S.R.O. 2902/IDRA/6/8/Am. (2).—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951), the Central Government hereby appoints Dr. S. Husain Zaheer, Director, Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, as a member of the Development Council established by the Order of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Heavy Industries S.R.O. No. 911/IDRA/6/8, dated the 14th March 1957, for the scheduled industry engaged in the manufacture and production of Heavy Chemicals (Acids & Fertilizers) and directs that the following amendment shall be made in the said Order, namely:—

In paragraph 1 of the said Order, under the category of members "being persons who in the opinion of the Central Government have special knowledge of matters relating to the technical or other aspects of the said scheduled industry", after entry No. 9-A relating to Shri N. Adhikari, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

"9-B. Dr. S. Husain Zaheer, Director, Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad."

[No. 5(5)IA(II)(G)/57.]

S.R.O. 2903/IDRA/6/2/Am. (3).—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951), the Central Government hereby appoints Dr. V. Subrahmanyan, Director, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, as a member of the Development Council established by the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. S.R.O. 1638/IDRA/6/2, dated the 3rd July, 1956, for the scheduled industry engaged in the manufacture and production of Sugar, and directs that the following amendment shall be made in the said Order, namely:—

In paragraph 1 of the said Order, under the category of members "being persons who in the opinion of the Central Government have special knowledge of matters relating to the technical or other aspects of the said scheduled industry", after entry No. 17-D relating to Shri Hansraj Hariram, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

"17-E. Dr. V. Subrahmanyan, Director, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore."

[No. 5(4)IA(II)(G)/56.]

P. V. B. MENON, Under Secy.

(Deptt. of Commerce & Light Industries)*New Delhi, the 3rd September 1957*

S.R.O. 2904.—The Government of Mysore, having nominated Shri A. Samba Murthy, General Manager, Government Silk Filatures, Mysore, to be a member of the Central Silk Board, under clause (d) of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 (61 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. S.R.O. 784 dated the 7th April, 1955, namely:—

In the said notification, after serial No. 7, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

“7-A. Shri A. Samba Murthy, General Manager, Government Silk Filature, Mysore.”

[No. 22/1/55-H.S.(2).]

P. J. MENON, Under Secy.

(Deptt. of Commerce and Light Industries)*New Delhi, the 5th September 1957*

S.R.O. 2905.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947 (24 of 1947), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the Rubber Rules, 1955, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. S.R.O. 1662, dated the 1st August, 1955, as subsequently amended, namely—

In the said Rules—

(1) for sub-rule (3) of rule 41, the following shall be substituted, namely—

“(3) The licence, specifying the area of planting or replanting, shall be issued for a calendar year or part thereof.”

(2) to rule 45, the following proviso shall be added, namely—

“Provided that the licence fee to be levied under clause (c) shall be for a calendar year or part thereof.”

[No. 15(6)Plant(B)/57.]

A. K. CHAKRAVARTI, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 4th September 1957

S.R.O. 2906.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950 (12 of 1950), the Central Government hereby directs that the following addition shall be made to the Schedule to the said Act, namely:—

“(11) The name, emblem or official seal of the International Civil Aviation Organization.”

[No. 8(2)-TMP/57.]

ORDER

EXPORT TRADE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 4th September 1957

S.R.O. 2907.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 4A of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 (18 of 1947), as in force in India and as

applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Exports (Control) Order, 1954, namely:—

In Schedule I to the said Order—

Under the heading "A. ANIMALS, FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO", after item 1(iv), the following entry shall be inserted:—

"(v) Silkworms."

[No. Export (1)/AM(54).]

(Indian Standards Institution)

Delhi, the 2nd September 1957

S.R.O. 2908—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-regulations (2) and (3) of regulation 3 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies the issue of errata slips, particulars of which are given in column (4) of the Schedule hereto annexed, in respect of the Indian Standards specified in column (2) of the said Schedule.

THE SCHEDULE

Serial No.	No. and title of Indian Standard	No. and date of Gazette Notification in which establishment of Indian Standard was notified.	Particulars of Errata Slips issued
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS : 104-1950 Specification for Ready Mixed Paint, Brushing, Zinc Chrome, Priming, for Use on Aluminium and Light Alloys.	S.R.O. 658 dated 26 March 1955.	In clause 1.1 of Appendix A, page 3, 'Sulphuric acid, sp-gr 1.84 ; 3.74 ml' has been deleted from the composition of the spray solution.
2.	IS : 107-1952 Specification for Ready Mixed Paint, Brushing, Red Oxide-Zinc Chrome, Priming.	Do.	The requirement under 'Finish' against Sl. No. (iii) in Table I, col. 3, page 3 has been changed to 'smooth and matt or egg shell flat'. In clause 1.1 of Appendix A, page 3 'Sulphuric acid sp-gr 1.84 ; 3.74 ml' has been deleted from the composition of the spray solution.
3.	IS : 108-1952 Specification for Ready Mixed Paint, Spraying, Red-Oxide-Zinc Chrome, Priming.	Do.	The requirement under 'Finish' against Sl. No. (iii) in Table I, col 3, page 3 has been changed to 'smooth and matt or egg shell flat'. In clause 1.1 of Appendix A, page 3 'Sulphuric acid sp-gr 1.84 ; 3.74 ml' has been deleted from the composition of the spray solution.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4.	IS : 135-1952 Specification for Ready Mixed Paint, Spraying, Stoving, Red Oxide-Zinc Chrome, Priming.	S.R.O. 658 dated 26 March, 1955	In clause 1.1 of Appendix A page 4, 'Sulphuric acid, sp-gr 1.84 ; 3.74 ml' has been deleted from the composition of the spray solution.
5.	IS : 136-1952 Specification for Ready Mixed Paint, Brushing, Stoving, Red Oxide-Zinc Chrome, Priming.	Do.	In clause 1.1 of Appendix A page 4, 'Sulphuric acid, sp-gr 1.84 ; 3.74 ml' has been deleted from the composition of the spray solution.
6.	IS : 140-1950 Specification for Ready Mixed Paint, Brushing, Petrol Resisting, Air-Drying, for Exterior Painting of Containers, Colour as Required.	Do.	The requirement under 'Finish' against Sl. No. (iii) in Table I, col. 3, page 3 has been changed to 'smooth and matt or semi-gloss or full gloss'.
7.	IS : 141-1950 Specification for Ready Mixed Paint, Spraying, Petrol Resisting, Air-Drying, for Exterior Painting of Containers, Colour as Required.	Do.	The requirement under 'Finish' against Sl. No. (iii) in Table I, col. 3, page 3 has been changed to 'smooth and matt or semi-gloss or full gloss'.
8.	IS : 142-1950 Specification for Ready Mixed Paint, Brushing, Petrol Resisting, Stoving, for Exterior Painting of Containers, Colour as required.	Do.	The requirement under 'Finish' against Sl. No. (iii) in Table I, col. 3, page 3 has been changed to 'smooth and matt or semi-gloss or full gloss'.
9.	IS : 143-1950 Specification for Ready Mixed Paint, Spraying, Petrol Resisting, Stoving, For Exterior Painting of Containers, Colour as Required.	S.R.O. 658 dated 26 March, 1955.	The requirement under 'Finish' against Sl. No. (iii) in Table I, col. 3, page 3 has been changed to 'smooth and matt or semi-gloss or full gloss'.
10.	IS : 164-1951 Specification for Ready Mixed Paint, Brushing, for Road Marking, to Indian Standard Colour No. 356 Golden Yellow, and White and Black.	Do.	The word 'meter' appearing in clause 1.2, line 2 of Appendix B on page 4 has been corrected to 'motor'.
11.	IS : 341-1952 Specification for Black Japan.	Do.	The title of the Indian Standard appearing on pages 1 and 2 has been changed to 'Specification for Black Japan, Type A'. The following addition has been made to 'Composition' at the end of clause 4.2 on page 2: opacifiers up to one percent may be added'.

Copies of these errata slips are available, free of cost, with the Indian Standards Institution, 19 University Road, Delhi-8, and also at its Branch Offices at (i) 40/40 A Cawasji Patel Street Fort, Bombay (ii) P-11, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta, and (iii) 23 Nungambakkam High Road, Madras.

D. V. KARMARKAR,
Deputy Director (Marks).

[No. MDC/11 (10).]

S.R.O. 2909.—In pursuance of sub-regulations (2) and (3) of regulation 3 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Indian Standards particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been established during the period 16th to 31st August 1957.

THE SCHEDULE

Serial No.	No. and title of the Indian Standard established	No. and title of the Indian Standard or Standards, if any, superseded by the new Indian Standard	Brief Particulars
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. IS:328-1957	Specification for Oil of Eucalyptus (<i>Revised</i>)	IS:328-1952 Specification for Oil of Eucalyptus (<i>Tentative</i>)	This revised standard has been brought in line with the requirements prescribed in the Pharmacopoeia of India (1955) for oil of eucalyptus. (Price Re. 1.00).
2. IS:900-1956	Code of Practice for Installation and Maintenance of Induction Motors.	..	This code, which also covers starting and control appliances, is intended to assist the average user of three-phase induction motors covered by IS: 325-1956 operating at medium pressure for industrial purposes. Among the more important aspects dealt with in the code are conformity to Indian Electricity Rules, types of drives, inspection and testing and maintenance practices. (Price Rs. 2.00).
3. IS:1019-1957	Specification for Rim Latches.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements regarding material, dimensions manufacture and finish of rim latches generally used on interior doors of buildings. (Price Rs. 2.00).
4. IS:1031-1957	Methods of Measurements on Loudspeakers and Loudspeaker Systems.	..	This standard prescribes the mechanical and climatic tests and the methods of measurements for electrical and acoustical performance of loudspeakers and loudspeaker systems. (Price Rs. 2.00).
5. IS:1032-1957	General Requirements and Tests for Pressure Unit Operated Horn Loudspeaker Systems.	..	This standard lays down the general requirements, and mechanical, climatic electrical and acoustical tests for pressure unit operated horn loudspeaker systems. (Price Rs. 1.50).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
6. IS: 1033-1957	General Requirements and Tests for Direct Radiator Moving Coil Loudspeakers.	..	This standard lays down the general requirements and the mechanical, climatic, electrical and acoustical tests for direct radiator permanent magnet moving coil loudspeakers. (Price Rs. 1.50).
7. IS: 1034-1957	Specification for Loud-speaker Systems for Community Radio Receivers.	..	This standard lays down the minimum electrical and acoustical performance requirements as also mechanical and climatic durability requirements of diaphragm operated pressure unit re-entrant horn loudspeaker systems intended for use with community radio receivers. (Price Re. 1.00).
8. IS: 1056-1957	Specification for Commercial Metric Weights.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements for metric solid and sheet metal weights intended for use in normal commercial transactions in implementation of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956. (Price Rs. 2.00)
9. IS: 1061-1957	Specification for Coal Tar Disinfectant Fluids, Black and White.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for coal tar disinfectant fluids, black and white. (Price Rs. 2.00).
10. IS: 1062-1957	Methods of Test for sparking Plugs.	..	This standard prescribes the methods for testing sparking plugs used in high tension spark ignition system of internal combustion engines, excluding aircraft engines. (Price Re. 1.00)
11. IS: 1065-1957	Specification for Bleaching Powder, Stable.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements of available chlorine, stability and method of manufacture of stabilized bleaching powder. (Price Rs. 1.50).

Copies of these Indian Standards are available for sale with the Indian Standards Institution, 19 University Road, Delhi-8, and also at its Branch Offices at (i) 40/40 A Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay (ii) P-11 Mission Row Extension, Calcutta, and (iii) 23 Nangambakkam High Road, Madras.

D. V. KARMARKAR,
 Dy. Director (Marks).

[No. MDC/11(4).]

T. S. KUNCHITHAPATHAM, Under Secy.

ERRATA

In the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Indian Standards Institution) Notifications detailed below published in the Gazette of India, Part II—Section 3, please make the following alterations:

1. Notifications No. MDC/11(4), MDC/11(10) & MDC/11(4) dated 16th May 1957 and the Schedule annexed to them published in the Gazette of India, Part II—Section 3, dated 1st June 1957 as S.R.O. 1794, 1795 & 1796.

S.R.O. No.	Page No.	Sl. No.	Column.	For	Read
1794	1119	..	(line 3)	has been issued	has been issued
Do.	Do.	1	5 (line 7)	31.5 kg. per sq. mm.	31.5 kg per sq mm
1795	1120	1	4 (line 5)	corrected 3.6,	corrected to 3.6,...
1796	Do.	..	line 2	Indian Standards Ins- titution	Indian Standards Ins- titution
Do.	Do.	..	line 3&4	Schedule annexed	Schedule hereto annex- ed
Do.	Do.	..	2 Title of Column 2	No. and tile of the Indian Standard es- tablished	No. and title of the Indian Standard es- tablished
Do.	Do.	..	Title of Co- lumn 3	No. and title of the Indian Standard	No. and title of the Indian Standard
Do.	1121	4	4 (line 5)	Convalessents	Convalessents
Do.	Do.	5	4 (line 1, 2)	requirements	requirements

2. The Schedules annexed to the Notifications No. MDC/11(9) and MDC/11(4) dated the 4th June 1957 published in the Gazette of India, Part II—Section 3, dated 22 June 1957 as S.R.O. 2028 & 2029.

S.R.O. No.	Page No.	Sl. No.	Column	For	Read
2028	1288	1	5 (line 10)	3-1-1	3.1.1
Do.	1289	1	5	The requirement of in clause 3-2-1	The requirement of a minimum ultimate tensile strength of 25 tons has been changed to 22.0 tons per square in (34.6 kg per sq. mm) for brass rod in clause 3.2.1.
Do.	Do.	1	5 (line 10)	Gauze	Gauge
Do.	Do.	1	5 (last line)	0.276 in	0.276 in.
Do.	1289	D. V.	D. V. Karmarkar
2029	1290	4	4 (line 3)	manufacture dimen- sions weight	manufacture, dimen- sions, weight
Do.	Do.	9	4 (line 1)	prescribed	prescribes
Do.	1291	12	2 (lines 1&2)	Method for a De- termination	Method for Determin- ation.
Do.	1291	17	2 (line 1)	Is: 1023-1956	IS:1023-1956
Do.	Do.	20	2 (line 1)	IS:1969-1957	IS:1069-10957

3. The Schedule annexed with the Notifications No. MDC/11(6) & MDC/11(5) dated the 7th June 1957 published in the Gazette of India, Part II—Section 3 dated 22 June 1957 as S.R.O. 2030 & 2031.

S.R.O. No.	Page No.	Sl. No.	Column	For	Read
2030	1292	..	5	Marketing fee	Marking Fee
Do.	Do.	2	3	IS:533-1955 rosin (Gumrosin)	IS:553-1955 Rosin (Gum Rosin)
2031	Do.	1	2	IS:533-1954 Gum Spirit of Turpentine (Oil of Turpentine,	IS:533-1954 Gun Spirit of Turpen tine (Oil of Turpentine)

MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES & FUEL

(Department of Mines and Fuel)

New Delhi, the 3rd September 1957

S.R.O. 2910.—The following draft of certain amendments to the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Rules 1954, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act 1952, (12 of 1952) is hereby published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 12th October, 1957.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Amendments

(1) In rule 41 of the said rules, for the words "in accordance with rules to be framed by the Board with the approval of the Central Government", the words "in accordance with such principles as the Board may, with the approval of the Central Government, from time to time, specify", shall be substituted.

(2) In sub-rule (1) of rule 53 of the said rules, the words, letters, brackets and figures from "provided that quantum of assistance" to "in the interests of safety in coal mines" shall be omitted.

[No. C3-5(2)/57.]

CHHEDI LAL, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Mines and Fuel)

New Delhi, the 4th September, 1957

S.R.O. 2911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 (53 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the Minerals Conservation and Development Rules, 1955, namely—

In the said rules—

(1) in rule 20, for the words "or a part-time geologist or mining engineer", the words "or a part-time geologist or mining engineer" shall be substituted;

(2) in rule 26, after clause (c), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(cc) to employ a wholtime or a part-time geologist or mining engineer as required by rule 20, or".

[No. MII-185(5)/57.]

B. N. RAMAN, Under Secy.

(Department of Mines and Fuel)

New Delhi, the 9th September 1957

S.R.O. 2912.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957, (20 of 1957), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments to the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Rules, 1957:—

In rule 3 before the word "by" and after the word "area" insert the word "and".

[No. File C2-1(37)/57.]

A. S. GREWAL, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agriculture)

(Indian Council of Agricultural Research)

New Delhi, the 23rd August 1957

S.R.O. 2913.—In pursuance of the provisions of Rule 22(4) of the Indian Central Coconut Committee Rules, 1945, the Central Government hereby publish the following audited accounts of Receipts and Expenditure of the Indian Central Coconut Committee for the year 1955-56, together with the Auditors' Report.

**INSPECTION REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE CENTRAL
COCONUT COMMITTEE ERNAKULUM FOR 1955-56**

I. The audited statements of receipts and payments for the year 1955-56 are attached.

II. **Cess collections:**—A sum of Rs. 4,12,022/- remains to be collected out of the demand till the end of 3/55. As the D.C.B. statements from some of the Stations were not received, the demand for 1955-56 was tentatively fixed by the Committee at Rs. 7,19,240/- on the basis of the figures for the previous year. The total collection during the year under report was Rs. 7,48,282/- and the balance to be collected till the end of 3/56 according to the tentative demand fixed works up to Rs. 3,82,980/-.

III. **Grant-in-aid:**—Certificates of audit in respect of the grants paid in, 1954-55 have not been received from the following states:—

1. Travancore-Cochin.
2. Bombay.
3. Orissa.
4. Madras (Nursery).
5. Assam.

Certificates for the year 1955-56 have not been received from any of the States.

IV. **Disallowance.**—An amount of Rs. 79-6-0 has been disallowed in audit.

The 12th June 1957.

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE, Dy. Comptroller.

Receipts and Payments account of the Indian Central Coconut Committee for the year ended 31st March, 1956

Receipts				Payments			
Particulars		Amount		Particulars		Amount	
		Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.
To opening Balance as on 1-4-55 .				By I. Administration		1,01,160	1 2
Add security Deposits				B.T.A. of non-official members		9,763	0 0
		1,98,695	15 6	C. Publicity & Propaganda		60,007	9 1
		300	0 0				
<i>Coconut Cess:</i>				II. <i>Agricultural Research:</i>			
Madras		76,701	15 0	A. Research Station			
Bombay		1,72,125	9 9	(i) C.C.R.S., Kasaragod			
Travancore-Cochin		4,84,584	4 11	a) Non-recurring expenditure		1,03,303	1 2
Andhra		2,001	6 10	(b) Recurring expenditure		1,33,716	4 7
Saurashtra		2,223	11 0	(ii) CCRS, Kayangulam			
Mysore		112	15 0	(a) Non-recurring expenditure		27,138	14 3
West Bengal		10,532	0 0	(b) Recurring expenditure		1,26,896	1 4
<i>Other Receipts:</i>				(c) Scheme for the control of			
(a) Receipts from publications		11,823	7 0	leaf diseases of coconut		7,371	1 6
(b) Miscellaneous receipts		210	6 0				
(c) Receipts from:				B. <i>Grant-in-aid schemes:</i>			
(i) C.C.R.S., Kasaragod		47,361	9 3	(a) Research Schemes Regional			
(ii) C.C.R.S., Kayangulam		16,217	13 5	Coconut Research Stations in—			
Farm Produce etc.				(1) Andhra	1,098	0 0	
Receipts from the scheme for the				(2) Bombay	5,418	0 0	6,516 0 0
control of leaf diseases of coconuts		2,793	15 0	(b) <i>Coconut Nurseries:</i>			
				1. Madras Comprehensive			
				Scheme	25,000	0 0	
				2. Irinjalakuda, T.C. State	4,236	0 0	
				3. Kumta Bombay	8,829	0 0	
				4. Assam	12,608	0 0	
				5. Orissa, Comprehensive Scheme	10,000	0 0	

6. Hebbal, Mysore . . .	10,000	0	0		
7. Nandgaon, Bombay . . .	10,000	0	0		
8. West Bengal (Chandranagore)	10,000	0	0		
9. Scheme for the expansion of coconut nurseries in T.C. State . . .	33,000	0	0		
10. Andhra, Comprehensive Scheme . . .	13,750	0	0		
11. Olukkara, T.C. State . . .	2,130	0	0		
12. Northern Parts of West Bengal . . .	4,768	0	0		
13. Wadakkancherry, T.C. State . . .	715	0	0	1,45,036	0 0
C. Miscellaneous:					
(1) Scheme for the establishment of Zonal Parasite Breeding Station for the biological control of N. Serinopa—					
1. Kasaragod, Madras State . . .	6,514	0	0		
2. Razole, Andhra State . . .	4,323	0	0		
3. Travancore-Cochin . . .	7,088	0	0	17,925	0 0
(2) Scheme for correct estimation of areas and yield statistics of coconuts in Mysore . . .				8,715	0 0
(3) Scheme for development of coconut cultivation in Andamans . . .				15,000	0 0
(4) Scheme for development of coconut cultivation in West Bengal . . .				11,000	0 0
(5) Crop Competition for coconut in T.C. State . . .				2,608	0 0
(6) Scheme for maintenance of representative varieties of coconuts in Assam . . .				1,360	0 0
(7) Investigation of band disease of coconut palms in Bombay State . . .				7,112	0 0
(8) Appointment of Coconut Propaganda Officer & Staff, T.C. State . . .				12,000	0 0
(9) Scheme for spraying of coconut palms in 7 taluks of T.C. State . . .				1,904	0 0
(10) Unified spraying scheme in T.C. State . . .				2,000	0 0

Receipts				Payments			
Particulars		Amount		Particulars		Amount	
Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
B/F.				III. Marketing Schemes.			
				Co-operative Marketing Society, Nileshtar	..	400	0 0
				By closing balance with State Bank of India, Cochin.	1,88,753	0	3
				Imprest I.C.Co.C.—	750	0	0
				CCRS, Kasaragod	1,500	0	0
				CCRS, Kayangulam	1,500	0	0
				Advances recoverable account	4,244	7	10
				Indian Central Coconut Committee.			
				C.C.R.S., Kasaragod	24,261	7	6
				C.C.R.S., Kayangulam	2,890	0	0
				Advance for purchase of conveyance	804	0	0
				Caution money deposit	50	0	0
TOTAL	.	10,25,685	0 8	TOTAL	.	10,25,685	0 8

(Sd.) K. RAMAN MENON,
Accountant.
Indian Central Coconut Committee,
Ernakulam.

(Sd.) P. J. GREGORY,
Secretary.
Indian Central Coconut Committee,
Ernakulam.

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE. 8-12-56,
Assistant Accounts Officer.

Receipts and payments account of the Indian Central Coconut Committee Provident Fund for the year ended 31st March, 1956

Receipts	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Payments	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
To opening balance as on 1-4-1955							By Subscriber account						
Post Office Savings Bank a/c				3,083	11	0	Advance to subscribers				6,940	0	0
To Subscription account							By Investment account						
Subscription received	16,442	0	0				Post Office National Savings Certificates				23,500	0	0
Refund of advance with interest	6,310	0	0	22,752	0	0	By closing balance in the Post Office Savings Bank account				5,596	0	0
To contribution account				9,137	0	0							
Contribution received													
To Interest account													
Special Contribution by the Committee to the subscribers.				1,039	2	0							
Interest on Post Office Savings Bank account for the year 1954-55				24	3	0							
				36,036	0	0					36,036	0	0
<i>Income and Expenditure account</i>													
<i>Expenditure</i>				<i>Income</i>									
To Interest credited to subscription account.				2,714	0	0	By Special contribution from the Committee for payment of interest.				1,039	2	0
To Interest credited to Contribution account.				1,464	0	0	By interest on Post Office National Savings certificates.				3,110	0	0
Excess interest on post office savings bank account taken credit in 1954-55.				1	14	0	By Interest on Post Office Savings Bank Account.				30	12	0
				4,179	14	0					4,179	14	0
<i>Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 1956.</i>													
<i>Liabilities.</i>				<i>Assets.</i>									
Subscription account							Post Office National Savings Certificates						
As per last Balance sheet	69,409	0	0				As per last Balance Sheet	1,01,550	0	0			
Subscription received during the year.	16,442	0	0				Investment during the year	23,500	0	0	1,25,050	0	0
Refund of advance with interest	6,310	0	0										

Receipts	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Payments	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Interest credited during the year .	2,714 0 0		Balance in Post Office Savings Bank account.	5,596 0 0	
Less advance to subscribers . .	94,875 0 0 6,940 0 0	87,935 0 0	Interest accrued on Post Office Savings Bank account for 1955-56.	30 12 0	
Contribution account			Bank account, Post Office National Savings		
As per last balance sheet . .	41,700 12 0		Certificates up to 31-3-1956 . . .	9,560 0 0	
Contribution received during the year	9,137 0 0				
Interest credited during the year .	1,464 0 0	52,301 12 0			
		1,40,236 12 0		1,40,236 12 0	

(Sd.) K. RAMAN MENON,
Accountant,
Indian Central Coconut Committee,
Ernakulam.

(Sd.) P. J. GREGORY,
Secretary,
Indian Central Coconut Committee,
Ernakulam.

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE 8-12-56
Assistant Accounts Officer

[No. 7-76/57-Con.I.]
MOKAND LALL, Under Secretary.

(Department of Food)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 7th September 1957

S.R.O. 2914.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby rescinds the order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture No. S.R.O. 1346 dated the 8th June, 1956.

[No. F2/13/56-SV.]

S. D. UDHRAIN, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

New Delhi-2, the 3rd September, 1957

S.R.O. 2915.—Dr. S. S. Misra, M. D. (Hons.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), Professor of Clinical Medicine, King George's Medical College, Lucknow, has been duly elected as a member of the Medical Council of India under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933 (27 of 1933) with effect from the 30th April, 1957.

[No. F.5-3/57-MI.]

New Delhi-2, the 5th September 1957

S.R.O. 2916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of section 3 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Punjab University have elected Dr. S. R. Dhall, Professor of Obstetrics, Medical College, Amritsar, as a member of the Dental Council of India to represent that University with effect from the 21st July, 1957.

[No. F. 6-15/37-MI.]

S.R.O. 2917.—The following persons have been duly elected as members of the Dental Council of India under clause (c) of section 3 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), with effect from the 1st August, 1957.

- (i) Dr. H. D. Merchant, D.M.D., Acting Dean, Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay.
- (ii) Dr. U. S. Mallik, M.B.B.S., L.D.S., R.C.S., Principal, Calcutta Dental College & Hospital, 114, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.
- (iii) Dr. J. C. Manchanda, B.A., L.D.S., R.C.S., Principal Punjab Government Dental College & Hospital, Amritsar.

[No. F. 6-6/57-MI(Pt.)]

KRISHNA BIHARI, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

(Department of Transport)

(Transport Wing)

New Delhi, the 28th August 1957

S.R.O. 2918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35, of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (15 of 1908), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment to the rules for the Port of Cochin, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Transport No. S.R.O. 2757, published at pages 1966-1979 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, dated the 24th November, 1956, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said rules in Section V Charges for the supply and use of the floating crane "St-George", the Headings "I Against Master, owners or Agents of Vessels for loading into or unloading from vessels" and "II For other purposes" shall be omitted.

[No. 6-BPG(14)/57.]

D. A. R. WARRIAR, Under Secy.

Department of Transport
(Transport Wing)

PORTS

New Delhi, the 30th August 1957

S.R.O. 2919.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (15 of 1908), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the Port of Cochin Rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Transport No. 6-PII(28)/56, dated the 21st January 1957, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section, namely:—

Amendment

In Part I—Import and Tranship Goods—of Section IV of the Schedule annexed to the said Rules—

(1) in clause (b) of rule (1), the following shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

‘Free days for imported American Cotton shall be computed from the day following the date of issue of the fumigation certificate by the Officer-in-Charge of the Ports Fumigatorium.’

(2) in clause (a) of rule 8 the following shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

“The Port does not, however, accept any responsibility for the import goods which have once been opened for Customs examination and they shall lie in the Port's premises at the entire risk of the owner thereof.”

[No. 6-PII(6)/57-PG.]

New Delhi, the 4th September 1957

S.R.O. 2920.—In pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879 (Bombay Act 15 of 1879), the Central Government hereby publishes the following return received from the Municipal Secretary, Bombay Municipal Corporation, namely:—

Return showing the name of the Councillor elected by the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay, in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879 to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay in place of Shri Dahyabhai V. Patel, resigned.

Date of Election	Name of Gentleman elected
30th August 1957	Shri R.S. Pandey

[No. 8C-PG(67)/57]

D A. R. WARRIAR, Under Secy.

(Department of Transport)
(Transport Wing)

New Delhi, the 6th September 1957

S.R.O. 2921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890 (Bengal Act III of 1890), the Central Government is pleased to authorise the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta to raise a debenture loan of Rs. 124 lakhs (one hundred and twenty four lakhs) repayable in 1987.

2. The whole of the loan will be taken up by the Commissioners' Reserve Funds in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 24(c) of the said Act.

[No. 9-B P.G(18)/57]

T. S. PARASURAMAN, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Communications)

New Delhi, the 4th September 1957

S.R.O. 2922.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Indian telegraph Act 1885 (13 of 1885), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, namely:—

"In rule 345 of the said Rules for clause (b)" the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—"Commonwealth Social Telegrams may bear the full postal address of the addressees; the registered abbreviated Telegraphic address or the telephone numbers or the Post Box numbers is also admissible. The sender must write before the address, the special instructions—GLT—which shall be charged for as one word".

[No. T-58-8/56.]

(Department of Communications and Civil Aviation)

New Delhi, the 9th September 1957

S.R.O. 2923.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (13 of 1885), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, namely.—

In rule 431 of the said Rules—

1. In sub-rule (2), the word "Kanpur" shall be omitted;
2. After sub-rule (2), the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"(2-A) The charges for a telephone connection in Kanpur within a radial distance of 4 miles from an exchange under the message rate scheme for subscribers to whom the 'Own your telephone scheme' applies shall, during the initial period of ten years, be as follows:—

- (a) Initial payment towards cost of telephone equipment to be made in one instalment—Rs. 1000.
- (b) Maintenance charges (Monthly)—Rs. 4.
- (c) Call fees 12 Calls to the rupee";

3. In sub-rule (6), after the words "twenty years", the brackets and words "(ten years in the case of telephone connections in Kanpur)" shall be inserted.

[No. 3-34/57-R.]

H. C. SHARMA, Under Secy.

(Department of Communications and Civil Aviation)

New Delhi, the 6th September 1957

S.R.O. 2924.—Whereas, on September 1, 1957, a British registered Hermes aircraft, G-AKFP, belonging to Airworks Ltd., while landing at Dum Dum, collided with an I. A. C. Dakota VT-AVA, waiting on the runway to take off, resulting in the death of all the four members of the crew of the Dakota.

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is expedient to hold a formal investigation of the said accident.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 75 of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937, the Central Government directs that a formal investigation of the said accident be held.

The Central Government is further pleased to appoint Shri S. N. Banerjee, a retired Judge of the Calcutta High Court to hold the said investigation.

The Central Government is also pleased to appoint:—

- (1) Shri P. M. Reddy, Dy. General Manager (Engines Division), Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore; and
- (2) Captain K. Vishwanath, Divisional Operations Manager, Air India International, Bombay,

to act as assessors to the said investigation.

[No. 17-A/57-57.]

B. N. JHA, Secy.

(Department of Communications—P&T)

New Delhi, the 9th September 1957

S.R.O. 2925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 9 of the India Post Office Act, 1898 (6 of 1898), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933, namely:—

In rule 30 of the said Rules:

(i) For the Note below sub-rule (3), the following paragraph shall be substituted, namely:—

“Application for renewal of registration shall be made so as to reach the officer concerned at least one month before the date of expiry of the previous registration and shall be accompanied by two copies of the latest issue of the newspaper. A late fee of Rs. 5 shall be charged for each application for renewal received later than the last day of the calendar month preceding the last month of the period of previous registration. Renewal in all cases shall be granted only when the Postmaster-General or other officer referred to in sub-rule (1) is satisfied that the provisions of sub-section (2) of Section 9 of the Act are fulfilled. In case the previous registration expires before registration is renewed, the paper shall be pre-paid at book packet rates pending issue of the renewal. In case the application for renewal is received after the date of expiry of the previous registration, fresh enquiries as in case of first registration, shall be necessary and a fresh registration number shall be allotted in such case.”

(ii) In sub-rule (5), for the words, brackets and figure “conditions specified in sub-section (2)”, the words, brackets and figure “provisions of sub-section (2).” shall be substituted.

[No. 5/7/57-CI.]

K. K. SARAN, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

(Department of Scientific Research & Tech. Education)

New Delhi, the 3rd September 1957

S.R.O. 2926.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 11, clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 14 and sub-rule (1) of rule 23 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1947, the President hereby directs that the following amendments shall be made in the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research No. S.R.O. 615 dated the 28th February, 1957, namely:—

(1) in part II of the said Schedule, under the heading “Survey of India”, sub-heading “Subordinate offices”,

(i) for the entry “All posts” in column 1, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“All posts other than those in the Geodetic and Research Branch”;
and

(ii) after the same entry in column 1, the following entries in columns 1 to 5 respectively shall be inserted, namely:—

1	2	3	4	5
All posts in the Geodetic and Research Branch, Dehra Dun	Deputy Director	Deputy Director	All	Surveyor General

(2) in Part III of the said Schedule, under the heading "Survey of India", under item (ii) after the entry "(e) Air Survey and Training Directorate", in column 1, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

I

(f) Geodetic and Research
Branch, Dehra dun

[No. 16-69/56-S.]

M. MALHOTRA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(Railway Board)

New Delhi, the 22nd August 1957

S.R.O. 2927.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (f) and (g) of sub-section (1) of section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (9 of 1890), read with the notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March, 1905, the Railway Board sanction the application of the Rules published in the notification of the Government of India in the late Railway Department (Railway Board) No. 1080-T, dated the 18th February 1926, as amended from time to time, to the South-Eastern Railway from the date that Railway has been created.

[No. TCIII/3772.]

S. S. RAMASUBBAN, Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 14th September, 1957

S.R.O. 2928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Mines Act, 1952 (35 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Banke Behari Prasad, Assistant Inspector Labour Welfare, Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund, to be an Inspector of Mines subordinate to the Chief Inspector.

[No. MII-7(30)57.]

R. M. DOIPHODE, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 5th September 1957

S.R.O. 2929.—In pursuance of sub-clause (9) of clause 42 of the Madras Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956, the Central Government hereby constitutes a committee consisting of the following persons for evolving piece rate scheme for the dock workers to whom the said scheme applies, in the light of the principles contained in the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal, dated the 1st February 1956, in the Bombay Dock Labour Appeals, subject to such changes as may be deemed necessary, namely:—

1. Shri F. Jeejeebhoy, Chairman, Labour Appellate Tribunal, Bombay—
Chairman,

Members.

2. Shri V. A. Jaywant, Traffic Manager, Madras Port Trust, Madras.
3. Shri A. R. Liddiard, of the Madras Stevedores Association, Madras.
4. Shri P. Lakshmipathi Naidu of the Madras Stevedores Association, Madras.

5. Shri S. C. C. Anthoni Pillai, M.P., Madras Port Turst Employees' Union, Madras.
6. Shri C. Govindarajulu, President, Madras Port & Dock Workers Union, Madras.
7. Shri A. S. K. Iyengar, General Secretary, Madras Harbour Workers' Union, Madras.

2. The Committee may co-opt such persons to assist it as it may consider necessary but the co-opted members shall have no right to take part in the final deliberations of the Committee.

[No. Fac.80(99)/56.]

K. N. NAMBIAR, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 4th September 1957

S.R.O. 2930.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment being a factory of Messrs. Arvind Engineering Co., New Sun Mill Compound, Sun Mill Road, Lower Parel, Bombay No. 13, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

2. This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of July, 1957

[No. PF.II/57(26)/57-IV.]

New Delhi, the 6th September 1957

S.R.O. 2931.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the following establishments of Messrs. Raka Corporation (Private) Limited, 138 Moor Street, Madras—1, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishments.—

- (i) M/s Raka Corporation (Private) Limited, (Branch Office) Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh.
- (ii) M/s. Raka Corporation (Private) Limited, (Branch Office) Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishments.

2. This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of January, 1957.

[No. PF.II.57(26)/57/Part-I.]

New Delhi, the 7th September 1957

S.R.O. 2932.—Whereas immediately before the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), became applicable with effect from the 1st August 1956, to the establishment of Messrs. K.C.P. Limited, Vuyyur, Krishna District, there was in existence a provident fund common to the employees employed in the establishment of the said Company to which the said Act applies, and the employees in their following establishments:—

- (i) M/S. K.C.P. Ltd., Distillery, Vuyyur,
- (ii) M/S. K.C.P. Ltd., Confectionery, Vuyyur,
- (iii) M/S. K.C.P. Ltd., Vijayawada Branch, Vijayawada;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby directs that the provisions of the said Act shall apply to the above establishments of the said Company situated at Vuyyur and Vijayawada.

[No. P.F.II/57(24)/67.]

R. C. SAKSENA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 7th September 1957

S.R.O. 2933.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby appoints the Labour Inspector (Central), Lucknow, for a period of six months, as Conciliation Officer for

- (i) all industries carried on by or under the authority of the Central Government other than Railways;
- (ii) all controlled industries specified by the Central Government under clause (a) of sub-section (i) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947;
- (iii) all mines; and
- (iv) all banking and insurance companies having branches or other establishments in more than one State;

in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

[No. LR-1(63)/57-I.]

S.R.O. 2934.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), and in supersession of this Ministry's notification No. S.R.O. 400, dated the 24th January, 1957, the Central Government hereby specifies the Labour Inspector (Central), Lucknow, in respect of the State of Uttar Pradesh as the authority to whom intimation by the employer of any lockout or strike referred to in the said sub-section shall be sent.

[No. LR-1(63)/57-II.]

A. L. HANDA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi-2, the 4th September 1957

S.R.O. 2935.—It is notified for general information that the following members of the Advisory Panel of the Central Board of Film Censors at Bombay, retired under sub-rule (1) of rule 10 of the Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules 1951, with effect from 7th September, 1957:—

- 1. Shri M. Harris
- 2. Kumari Durga Bhagwat.

[No. 14/3/57-FC.]

ORDER

S.R.O. 2936.—The Central Government hereby directs, in pursuance of the provisions of the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No. S.R.O. 3805 dated the 26th December, 1955 and in modification of Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No. S.R.O. 2443 dated the 16th July, 1957 that the Advisory Panel of the Central Board of Film Censors at Bombay shall consist of 31 members with effect from 7th September, 1957

[No. 14/3/57-FC.]

D. R. KHANNA, Under Secy.

ERRATUM

The S.R.O. No. of the notification No. 8/6/57-FC, dated the 9th August 1957, of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, published at page 1750 in the Gazette of India, Part II-Sec. 3, dated the 17th August 1957, will be "2626-A".